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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 41

Section 1

May 27, 1937

INDUSTRIAL WAGES & HOURS Secretary Perkins told a House committee yesterday that she favored specific wage and hour treatment for four major industries to supplement the President's minimum wage and maximum hour program for industry as a whole. Appearing before the House Labor Committee considering the Ellenbogen bill for a "little NRA" in the textile industry, Miss Perkins and Leon Henderson, former research director for the NRA, said that because of peculiar problems in the steel, coal, automobile and textile industries, separate federal boards should be set up to regulate wages and hours. Miss Perkins favored the purpose of the Ellenbogen bill, which would regulate hours and wages in the textile industry only. (Press.)

SEARS ROEBUCK SALES RECORD Sears, Roebuck & Company reported yesterday gross sales for the fourth period from April 24 to May 21 totaled \$49,935,464, an increase of 20.5 percent compared with a year ago, a new high for the period. For the first four periods of the current fiscal year, January 30 to May 21, sales totaled \$164,248,689, an increase of 19.9 percent compared with the corresponding 1936 period. This also established a new all-time high for corresponding periods in Sears' history. (A.P.)

CHEMICAL AWARD Thomas Bradford Drew, chemical engineer, of Wilmington, Delaware, yesterday was declared the winner of the William H. Walker award, conferred annually by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Mr. Drew won the award, given for the best-prepared technical paper published by the institute, for his writings on fluid flow and heat transfer. (Canadian Press.)

SCIENTIFIC LEARNING Announcement of the retirement of Dr. Irvin Stewart from the Federal Communications Commission, of which he is vice chairman and head of the telegraph division, was made yesterday. He will become head of a Committee of Scientific Aids to Learning, appointed by the National Research Council. Dr. Stewart said the primary object of the new committee would be to "find methods by which advances of science can be applied to learning". (New York Times.)

Section 2

Traffic Study Fellowships Fifteen graduate fellowships in highway traffic research will be available during the 1937-38 academic year, it is announced by the Bureau of Street Traffic Research of Harvard University. Each fellowship is worth \$1,200 to the fortunate recipient plus an additional \$200 for travel and field study. Funds for the awards for studying traffic problems are supplied by gifts to the University from the Automobile Manufacturers Association. Four graduate courses are being offered in an effort to train competent personnel to deal, more successfully, with America's traffic problem. They cover the principles and problems of street and highway traffic control, motor vehicle administration and driver testing, and the planning of street and highway traffic. (Science Service)

Department of Agriculture "Seventy-five years ago this month of May Congress laid the foundation of what is today the greatest department of our national government," says an editorial in New England Homestead (May 22). "In its early history, its purpose was primarily to send out garden seeds to constituents of members of Congress; today it fulfills much more useful purposes, furnishing information on every phase of agriculture. Its vast office buildings with its acres of floor space hum with activity. Its personnel supervise the weather bureau, our vast road system, our forest lands, bureaus of animal industry, dairying, household economics, and many departments in the fields of research, chemistry and bacteriology. It watches over our food supplies and touches either directly or indirectly more people than any other one branch of our government. Many fine men and women have contributed to its greatness. May it long continue to render worth while service to the nation."

Pasture Practices Illinois cattle feeders are showing marked interest in new pasture grasses and in legumes for pasture, according to H. F. Rusk, head of the department of animal husbandry, University of Illinois. Grasses relatively new to the state and which are attracting the most attention are orchard grass, reed canary grass and brome grass, he explained. To date, evidence seems to warrant the belief that brome grass is the most productive pasture crop adapted to Illinois conditions, with bluegrass a close second. This spring brome grass was at least a week ahead of bluegrass on the college's beef cattle farm. Although more evidence is needed to determine the place of reed canary grass in the Illinois pasture program, it is thought that it will prove to be the best of the wet land pasture grasses. Impressed by the performance of alfalfa during drouth seasons, Illinois cattle men are making increased use of alfalfa as a pasture plant. However, since alfalfa is severely damaged by trampling when the ground is wet during spring months, Illinois stock men are coming more and more to the practice of harvesting the first crop for hay and pasturing the alfalfa during the summer months when fields are firmer. (Prairie Farmer, May 8)

U.S.-Canadian Trade Upturn The Commerce Department says both exports and imports of merchandise between the United States and Canada exceeded \$100,000,000 in the first three months of 1937. (A.P.)

Glasshouse Soil Treatment William Newton, J. E. Bosher and R. J. Hastings, of the Canadian Departments of Agriculture, report in the Canadian Journal of Research (May) on "The Treatment of Glasshouse Soils with Chloropicrin for the Control of Heterodera Marioni (Cornu) Goodey and Other Soil Pathogens". "Many chemicals have been used in the past," they say, "for treating glasshouse soils, but few possess the properties of an insecticide, fungicide and nematocide. Recent researches have suggested that chloropicrin possesses all three properties." An abstract of the article says: "Chloropicrin in 1 cc. doses is lethal to bulb nematodes at 6 inches from the point of projection or within a soil volume of 1 cubic foot. It is also lethal to fungi. The vegetative stages are destroyed at 1:195,000 and certain sclerotia at 1:90,000. The injection of chloropicrin into greenhouse soils lowered the incidence and pathogenicity of a root knot infection in both a summer and winter crop of tomatoes and greatly increased the yields of fruit. The chloropicrin costs \$1.65 per pound of \$8.50 to treat 2,000 sq. ft. of soil."

Congress, The Senate was not in session. The House continued
May 25 debate on the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 361) making appropriations for relief purposes. The following amendments to the measure were agreed to: by Mr. Starnes (amended by Mr. Jones) setting aside a total of \$55,000,000 for flood control and water conservation; by Mr. Caldwell, earmarking \$300,000,000 for the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works; by Mr. Cartwright, allocating a total of \$150,000,000 for highways and the elimination of grade crossings; by Mr. Rankin, authorizing the use of money provided in the measure for the construction of electric transmission and distribution lines or systems to serve persons in rural areas, including projects of nonprofit and cooperative associations; by Mr. Magnuson, authorizing the use of money provided in the measure for so-called self-help cooperative program; by Mr. Lanham, providing that agricultural and unskilled laborers who refuse offers of private employment paying as much as they are receiving under work relief shall be ineligible for work relief as long as the private job is available, but that accepting private employment during this time shall not prevent such workers from resuming relief work later; by Mr. Kramer, an amendment designed to prohibit certain miscellaneous projects, such as publication of books. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported out with amendment the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 365) authorizing Federal participation in the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition to be held in the United States in 1939 (H.Rept. 887).

Deer Like "Deer, like ourselves, seem to thrive best when they
Varied Diet get a variety of things to eat," says Dr. Frank Thone in a copyright Science Service report. "...In an effort to learn the absolute minimum on which deer can survive in winter, L.A. Davenport of the Michigan Department of Conservation kept a considerable number of the animals in separate feeding pens last winter. His control group received 'browse' of varied types; abundance of white cedar and other evergreens and plenty of bud-bearing twigs of broadleaved trees like oak and maple. Deer in the other pens got only one kind of browse for each experimental group. The animals on a single-ration diet fared poorly. They all lost weight and some of them died. The control group given the mixed diet thrived as well as they would have in the open woods..."

Section 3
Market Quotations

May 26 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-14.75; cows good 7.75-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50 feeder and stock steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.25-11.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Spring lambs 11.75-13.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $141\frac{3}{4}$ - $143\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $139\frac{3}{4}$ - $141\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 118-124; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $122\frac{1}{4}$ - $123\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $128\frac{1}{4}$ - $132\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $123\frac{1}{4}$ -129; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 131; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 133 - $133\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 114; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 108-112; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 138 - $140\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 139; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $131\frac{3}{4}$ - $138\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $45\frac{5}{8}$ - $47\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 50 - $52\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 51-55; St. Louis 53 - $53\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 100-105; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 90-100; No. 2, Minneap. 65-67; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 195-199.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3.75-\$4.50 per stave barrel in the East; \$2.75 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.90-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. New Orleans. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2-\$2.40 in the East; \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.55-\$2.85 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Burmuda onions \$1.15-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Karnes District. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$6-\$7 per standard crate of 45 melons in the East; \$3.25-\$3.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.75-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in consuming centers.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 12.94 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.62 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 12.66 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 12.54 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $31\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $30\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $30\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $22\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents; Standards, 22- $22\frac{1}{4}$ cents; First 20- $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXV, No. 42

Section 1

May 28, 1937

U.S.-CANADIAN TRADE PACT Successful operation of the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada was an important factor in a marked increase in trade between the two countries last year, it was declared yesterday in a report by a committee representing the State, Commerce and Agriculture Departments and the Tariff Commission. During the calendar year, 1936, Canadian imports from the United States increased by more than \$57,000,000 over 1935 to a total of \$370,000,000, while United States imports from Canada increased by \$92,000,000 to a total of \$378,000,000. That this improvement represented in part beneficial effects of the trade agreement was deduced by the Committee from the fact that Canadian imports from the United States increased 18 percent, as compared with a gain in imports from all other countries of 12 percent, and that United States imports from Canada gained 32 percent, as compared with a 17 percent increase in imports from all other countries. (Press.)

EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION "Enactment of President Roosevelt's program for executive reorganization at this session of Congress was thrown further into doubt yesterday after the special joint Congressional committee set up to handle the matter had broken up permanently over a question of procedure," says Turner Catledge in a report to the New York Times. "...Chances for passage of his program for reorganizing the judiciary, including provisional enlargement of the Supreme Court did not appear yesterday to have been improved by any recent developments...Revamping of the executive departments was second only to the court plan on the President's original program for Congress..."

DR. HOWARD HONORED Entomologists of the Department of Agriculture and the Entomological Society of Washington, along with members of the Insecticide Society of Washington, last evening honored Dr. Leland Ossian Howard, former chief of the Bureau of Entomology, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. He completed more than 50 years of continuous distinguished service with the bureau. (Washington Post.)

Section 2

Air Express
for Crops

Arthur C. Bartlett is author of "Will Crops Ride the Air?" in Country Home (May). He says in part: "The only products of the soil now regularly shipped in quantity by air for actual sale are flowers. Light weight, they are ideal cargo for planes, and, selling at a comparatively high price anyway, can compete with hothouse flowers which cost a great deal more to grow. Aviation men are keenly aware that many other perishable luxury goods could be shipped profitably by air. Already an organization called Air Shopping takes orders for fresh Florida guavas and other delicacies that please the palates of those willing to pay the high price. Perishables, however, require regulated refrigeration. Airplanes cannot afford the extra weight. Dry ice answers the problem in some cases; dry iced sea foods and strawberries have been shipped from Puget Sound, and loganberries from the Puyallup Valley of Washington. But many other products are damaged by the gas from dry ice. The guavas from Florida are flown without refrigeration, but only at night. Flying at high altitudes at night keeps the fruit refrigerated. But, at best, natural temperatures are uncertain, even at high altitudes, and such methods hold little promise of big shipping. But for smaller-scale shipping, farmers as well as city dwellers are constantly benefiting by the greater speed of air express...."

Georgia Milk

Dairymen in Georgia will soon be given an opportunity to decide whether or not milk prices will be stabilized in their respective markets. This is in accordance with an act passed by the 1937 general assembly, authorizing the establishment of a Milk Control Board to fix prices at existing milk sheds, provided a majority of the producers and distributors of each individual shed vote in a referendum favoring such control. The new board will have no power over those sheds not sanctioning such a measure. The new act which will be in force until August 15, 1941, specifies that the board be composed of the Commissioner of Agriculture, two producer-distributors, one distributor and one consumer. All members, with the exception of the Commissioner of Agriculture, were to be appointed by Governor E. D. Rivers, who in addition was empowered to name a director of the board. (Southern Dairy Products Journal, May, 1937)

New Vitamin B

A new breakfast food which is a good source of vitamin B, made its debut before the American Institute of Nutrition. Dr. Henry Borsook of Pasadena, Calif., who reported it, said it is what millers call "the scalp of the sizings." Dr. Borsook described it as the most palatable of all cooked cereals with the added advantage of being very cheap. It costs from 1 to 3 cents a pound. Large amounts of this food, about a quarter of a pound a day of the dry material cooked up, brought about very rapid recoveries in patients suffering from lack of vitamin B. Lack of this vitamin was said to be the most outstanding nutritional problem in America. This applies, explained Dr. Frederick F. Tisdall of the University of Toronto, not only to sick persons but to almost the whole population. He estimated that the majority of persons get only a third of the amount of this vitamin that they should have. Common signs of this dietary lack are a feeling of fatigue, loss of pep, lack of appetite, indigestion, pain and other signs of digestive distress. (Science News Letter, May 15)

Cotton Harris P. Smith, chief of agricultural engineering,
Harvesting Texas Experiment Station, discusses the problems of machine
Machines harvesting of cotton, in Farm Implement News (May 20).

He says in part: "The solution of the problems now depends largely upon the cotton breeder, who must produce a type of cotton that will be adapted to machine harvesting...The mechanical harvester needs a type of plant that will produce bolls on short fruiting branches, mature uniformly, open wide, permitting the enclosed cotton to fluff out yet not fall out until the machine can pick it. The plant should also have a minimum of vegetative branches and foliage. The amount of rainfall, the fertility of the soil and other factors will cause the plant to develop differently from field to field and in different sections. This creates another problem for the breeder. It appears that a semi-dwarf type of plant for the rich alluvial and irrigated sections may be the type desired. Such a plant would be suitable for the uplands. Cotton breeders have been working for several years to develop a suitable type of plant for cotton harvesting...To obtain a minimum amount of foliage the breeders are making crosses on cut-leaf or deep lobed leaf types of cotton. Other requirements are: a lint turn out of not less than 37 percent, a tenderable length staple of not less than 7/8 to 15/16 inch and a satisfactory yield. To speed up the work, plants are being grown and crosses made between various types in the greenhouse during the winter months to obtain seed to plant in the field during the summer months. There will be cotton picking machines and rumors of cotton picking machines, but the revolution in cotton harvesting is not yet and will not come until a suitable plant has been developed to permit the cotton harvesting machine to perform satisfactorily."

Congress, The Senate passed the bill (S. 1791) to provide for
May 26 the acquisition of certain lands for and the addition
 thereof to the Yosemite National Park, California, and
for other purposes. The Senate Committee on Education and Labor reported out without amendment the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 68) providing for the appointment of a National Unemployment and Relief Commission (S.Rept. 615). The Senate adjourned until Friday, May 28.

Foot-and-Mouth The Field (London, May 15) says: "In the past thirteen
Disease years a scientific committee has been working on the prob-
 lem of foot-and-mouth disease to discover the best means
of keeping this country (England) free of infection, and combating the disease when there is an outbreak...The committee's researches into immunity have shown that the resistance induced by an attack of the disease is very solid and far more durable than was formerly believed. This fact encourages the hope that an effective method of artificial immunization may not be out of reach. This does not mean that the committee can encourage the view that research may ultimately result in the existing policy of slaughter being replaced by one of vaccination...The recent discovery of the great susceptibility of the hedgehog is a matter of importance. It has provided the committee with an experimental animal which may prove of great value; and one, moreover, in which the disease is conveyed by contact between one animal and another in the same way as with ordinary farm stock..."

Section 3
Market Quotations

(May 27) -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-14.50; cows good 7.75-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.85-11.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.05-11.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Spring lambs 11.25-12.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 141 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -143 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 139 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -141 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $118\frac{1}{4}$ - $124\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $122\frac{3}{4}$ - $123\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $128\frac{1}{2}$ - $131\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $124\frac{3}{4}$ - $128\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 131; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 134; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $114\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $111\frac{5}{8}$ - $116\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $138\frac{3}{4}$ -142; St. Louis 140-141; No. 3, Chi. $132\frac{1}{4}$ - $137\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 47 $3\frac{1}{8}$ -48 $3\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 50-52; Chi. 52- $54\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 54; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 95-100; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 85-95; No. 2 Minneap. 66-68; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 196-200.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3.75-\$4.50 per stave barrel in the East; \$2.75 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.65-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2-\$2.40 in the East; \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.15-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 80-85; f.o.b. Karnes District. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.50-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; Virginia Pointed type 40¢-75¢ per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few cities. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$5.50-\$7 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$3.25-\$3.50 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price for Middling $7\frac{1}{8}$ inch cotton in ten designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 13.05 cents. On the same day last season the price was 11.63 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 12.77 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 12.64 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $22\frac{3}{4}$ - $24\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, $22\frac{1}{4}$ - $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 20- $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXV, No. 43

Section 1

June 1, 1937.

BRITISH TRADE

"The British Government has begun a genuine effort to work out a formula for an Anglo-American trade compact through the medium of the Imperial Conference on the basis of the list of items submitted recently by the United States," reports Charles W. Hurd in a London wireless to the New York Times. "This became known yesterday coincident with efforts to speed the Imperial Conference to its close. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, presiding, suggested that June 15 be set as the date for its termination...."

CITRUS CAR LOAD RATES

The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 28 granted authority to carriers to establish and maintain rates on citrus fruits in carloads from points in Texas to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston without observing the long-and-short haul provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act. (Press)

CCC BILL COMPROMISE

Senate and House conferees agreed Friday on a compromise Civilian Conservation Corps bill. Under the compromise, the life of the corps would be fixed at three years and its maximum strength at 315,000 men. The compromise also stipulates that the personnel shall be made up of men who are unemployed and in need of employment. Maintenance of the organization would be fixed at \$350,000,000 annually. The director's salary would be \$10,000.

CATTLE RUSTLING

Possibility that the nation's "G-men" may be pressed into service against cattle thieves who raid the ranges and dash across State lines was suggested Saturday by Russel Thorp, executive secretary of the Wyoming Cattle Growers Association. Mr. Thorp said that if the pending anti-rustling bill were approved by Congress, Federal officers might join cattlemen in riding herd on twentieth-century raiders, who use fast motor trucks, short-wave radio and even airplanes. (A.P.)

British Farm Policy The Field (London, May 8) in an article "Agricultural Policy in the Empire" reports discussion at the Farmers' Club. Mr. Anthony Hurd, in a paper, said in part: "There is now an opportunity to develop a real agricultural policy in the Empire. It will call for give as well as take from the Dominions. The course will be easier if we who are farming in the United Kingdom can keep in regular touch with producers in the Empire overseas. There is no question that in the future home producers will find themselves linked more closely with the Dominions as co-suppliers of the United Kingdom market. This partnership, if developed wisely, will strengthen our position. Playing a lone hand against the City of London, industrialists, foreign countries and the Dominions, the home producer has found the dice loaded against him."

Wilt-Resistant Tomato "Good news for farmers long plagued with wilt that has killed their tomato crop," says an item in Pacific Rural Press (May 8). "A new resistant variety to be known as the Riverside tomato has been developed by the University of California in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is resistant to two wilt diseases. Dr. L. W. Lesley, University of California plant breeder and M. Shapovalov, U.S. Department of Agriculture pathologist, developed the tomato at the Riverside Experiment Station. The mature green fruit has proven satisfactory for long-distance shipment and has developed good color for local markets."

Red Scale Parasite Seven minute parasites (habrolepsis) that are definite enemies of the red scale that infests citrus orchards in California have been received at the Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside, according to a recent announcement by Dr. L. D. Batchelor. They come from the citrus districts of South Africa, having been discovered and sent here by Harold Compere, entomologist at the station, who was sent to South Africa at the expense of the organized citrus growers of California. "Citrus growers should understand that this parasite is just a 'promise' of a biological control for red scale," said Dr. Harry Smith. "As yet we have no evidence that it will ever become an adequate control. Naturally we hope it will completely control this costly pest. It will take us probably a couple of years to find out." (California Cultivator, May 8.)

Shipping Peaches "Because brown rot has made difficult the long-distance shipping of Ontario-grown peaches, the problem has been taken up by the Canadian Laboratory of Plant Pathology," says a correspondent in Food (London, May). "Several trial shipments of peaches have been sent, during the past four years, for observation to the East Malling Research Station and to the Canadian Fruit Commissioner in London. While a temperature of 40 to 45 degrees F. was satisfactory for transportation lasting only 5 or 6 days, 33 to 35 degrees F. appeared to be preferable for long periods. If brown rot is to be controlled, however, it is necessary to cool the fruit as soon as possible after picking; since even a 24-hour delay in cooling was found in some instances to increase the incidence of rot on arrival."

Hybrid Vigour in Plants "Increased vigour over either parent of the product of the cross between two inbred lines has been frequently reported in plant breeding," says Nature (London, May 15), "and, through vegetative propagation, efforts have been made, especially with trees, to make practical use of the phenomenon. It is usually explained, in Mendelian terminology, as the result of association of several genes for size which had been isolated in either parent, and subsequent loss of vigour in succeeding generations is attributed to segregation. There has been little analysis, however, of the factors contributing to the heterosis or hybrid vigour during the development of the hybrid, so that considerable interest is attached to a recent series of papers by Dr. Eric Ashby, which have brought to light some most unexpected features of this process in specific cases. In certain strains of maize and in two cases with tomato strains where the hybrid showed greater weight and dry weight, greater height, more leaves and larger leaf area than either parent, analysis of these differences showed no appreciable difference between hybrid and parent in relative rates of growth or of dry weight increase, of rates of production of leaves and new leaf area or of photosynthetic efficiency. Cell size in hybrid and parent also seemed approximately the same, but the embryo of the resting seed seemed larger in all cases. The only possible conclusion from these results would seem to be that the organization of the growing shoot of the hybrid is upon a larger scale..."

Congress, May 27 The Senate was not in session. The House continued debate on the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 361) making appropriations for relief purposes. The bill was further amended, the following amendments being agreed to: by Mr. Beiter, compelling work relief employees to accept private jobs where the pay is equal to or more than that received on work relief, but providing that acceptance of such employment shall not prevent return to work relief later; by Mr. Fish, giving preference to American citizens and next aliens who have taken out first papers prior to enactment of this act, in employment on work relief projects; also by Mr. Fish, giving preference to employment of veterans of the World and Spanish Wars; by Mr. May, limiting salaries paid out of this appropriation to \$10,000. The House agreed to the conference report on the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill (H.R. 6730) for 1937..

Congress, May 28 The Senate passed the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 88) providing for the participation of the United States in the world's fair to be held by the San Francisco Bay Exposition, Inc., in the city of San Francisco during the year 1939, and for other purposes. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments the bill (S. 2147) to amend the agricultural adjustment act, as amended (this bill would add honeybees to the list of commodities for which marketing agreement orders may be issued) (S.Rept. 626). The Senate agreed to an amendment to the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill (H.R. 6730) for 1937, which had been reported from conference in disagreement (this bill will now be sent to the President). The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment the bill (S. 2439) to extend the time for purchase and distribution of surplus agricultural commodities for relief purposes and to continue the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation (S.Rept. 909). Both Houses adjourned until Tuesday, June 1.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 28 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-14.50; cows good 7.75-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.25-11.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Spring lambs 11.50-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 137 1/8-140 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 135 1/8-137 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 116 1/4-122 1/4; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 121 1/4-122 1/4; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 127 1/4-132; Chi. 124 1/4-127 1/2; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 129; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 132; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 112 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 109 7/8-114 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 139 1/2-142 1/2; St. Louis 139; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 134 1/2-140 1/2; St. Louis 138; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 46 3/8-47 3/8; K.C. 50-52; Chi. 52 1/4-53 1/4; St. Louis 52 1/2; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 92-95; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 82-92; No. 2, Minneap. 65-67; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 194-198.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3.50-\$4 per stave barrel in the East; \$2.65-\$2.75 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$2 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.10-\$2.35 in the East; \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.15-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 80¢ f.o.b. Karnes District. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.25-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$5.25-\$7 per standard crate of 45 melons in eastern cities; \$3.25 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price for Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 13.08 cents. On the same day last season the price was 11.67 cents. July futures on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 12.80 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.68 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, 30 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 16 3/4 cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22 1/2-24 1/4 cents; Standards, 22 1/4 cents; Firsts, 21 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 44

Section 1

June 2, 1937.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

"An agreement between Great Britain and her dominions on concessions necessary to the writing of an Anglo-American trade treaty may be expedited considerably as a result of the Spanish developments, it was indicated yesterday as the Imperial Conference returned to study the international situation in a session with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden," reports Charles W. Hurd in a London wireless to the New York Times. "It was reported in informed circles that the impact of the Italo-German withdrawal from the Spanish non-intervention committee had caused some of the dominions to realize the necessity for cooperation with Great Britain on economic matters to assure themselves of British support in times of crisis...."

FUNGUS MAY CAUSE GOITER

Experimental evidence that at least one of the two major types of goiter, and possibly all other types, is caused by a specific fungus transmitted by drinking water and vegetables in particular localities, was presented yesterday before the first assembly of the United States Chapter of the International College of Surgeons. Discovery of the fungus, which may prove to be a major landmark of medical progress and revolutionize the treatment of this disease, was reported by Dr. Andre Crotti, thyroid authority of Columbus, Ohio, and president of the United States Chapter. (N.Y. Times)

KENTUCKY TOBACCO

Kentucky's growers of burley tobacco received \$27,261,946 more for their last crop than for that of the previous year, according to Tom Middleton, tobacco expert for the State Department of Agriculture. He said yesterday that receipts totaled \$59,487,634, against \$32,225,688 for the 1935-36 season. The average price was \$35.37 a hundred pounds, almost double last year's figure, although the volume of 168,169,460 pounds was more than 4,000,000 under the previous season's turnover. (Associated Press)

GOLD PRICE

The United States, Great Britain and France are preparing a joint statement guaranteeing a world price for gold at the present rate, it was reported last night, according to a London report by the United Press, in informed financial circles.

Ellerbe, N.C. "This spring a thousand teachers invaded Ellerbe, Rural School N.C., (population 700) and their goal was an ordinary looking consolidated rural school," says Robert Littell in Survey Graphic (June). "North Carolina spends less on the education of each public school pupil enrolled than any other state in the union except Arkansas and Mississippi. But the Ellerbe school would not be typical even in those states which spend five times as much...Years ago, under the direction of a teacher who believed that the school should take an active part in the life of the community, the students of Ellerbe started a nursery, transplanting young trees and bushes they found in the woods. They planted hedges about the school, in time extending their landscape gardening to the town's churches and to 250 homes in the community...The children have complete charge of the cleanliness of grounds and classrooms...The students have built their own tennis court and a log cabin; they have calcimined their classroom walls, mended their stairs, built bookcases, put in drinking fountains. Every year they give the school about 100,000 hours of work...The Ellerbe students have a school store, which sells stationery and candy for a profit of \$35 a month and a printshop which nets about \$60 a month. These and other activities have earned for the school about \$7,000 in the last nine years--an income which has made it possible for the school to have a telephone, to get new books and bind old ones, to frame its pictures, to equip its spare but industrious workshop with tools, to put uniforms on its basketball team and do a hundred other things which in most states are accepted items in the cost of public education. Nine years ago the school had 650 books. Now it has 13,000...Other schools might learn much from Ellerbe, from its teachers and from its imaginative and courageous principal, Richard F. Little."

Egg Drying Process "A new powdered white of egg (albumen) has been introduced to bakers and candy makers this month which marks a revolutionary step in the food business," says the U. S. Egg & Poultry Magazine (June). "Hitherto, it is estimated, 90 percent of the dried egg albumen used in making food products has been imported from China. The oriental manufacturers can buy eggs for three or four cents a dozen, making it difficult for Americans to compete effectively. The originators have been selling dried egg yolks for several years. The method by which they are made has been improved and with the new albumen processing operation, the company is also in a position to offer a dried whole egg to bakers which, it is claimed, will surpass any now on the market. New albumen drying equipment installed in plants at Fort Worth, Tex., and Springfield, Mo., enables the sponsors of this process to market domestic egg albumen and still pay the prevailing market price for eggs in this country. This has been made possible by replacing hand labor with machinery, shortening the time of processing and especially by improving the product to an extent that it will bring a higher price than the Chinese albumen...."

"Lilac Road" "Eight miles of lilacs" to connect North Dakota Agricultural College and the University of North Dakota along U. S. Highway No. 81, began to materialize recently when first plantings were made on the campus bordering the highway. (Associated Press)

European Trade Pact The first definite elimination of barriers to international trade made by any important group of countries was announced last week at The Hague where seven smaller European nations, members of the Oslo Convention, have been meeting. It was decided to abolish all restrictions, such as quotas, which now exist between members of the convention on import and export of their own products. It was also agreed that no further increases be made in duties on imports coming from members of the Oslo Convention. Lifting of restrictions becomes effective July 1. Signatory powers were the governments of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Luxembourg, Holland and the Dutch East Indies. (Wall Street Journal, May 29.)

Toads Protect Sugar Cane William Atherton Dupuy, in Nature Magazine (June), says: "Bufo Marinus is one of the largest toads in the world. It is a native of middle America, but acquired the name of Puerto Rican toad by demonstrating its usefulness to man on that island. It has a ravenous appetite and its gormandizing proclivities have been harnessed and their money value demonstrated. The toads have been shown to be valuable cane field workers because of their ability to devour great numbers of insects that otherwise would damage the crop. During the present year more than a million of these young toads have been bred at the Experiment Station in Honolulu and distributed to people, mostly growers of sugar cane, who would benefit through their insect voracity...The toad hatchery for the production of this new article of commerce is in Honolulu, and its output, when the individuals have acquired the proper age, is distributed in tin cans to the plantations....."

Farm Credit 4-Year Report As the Farm Credit Administration, one of the first major agencies of recovery organized in 1933, recently closed the books on four years of uninterrupted work, Governor W. I. Myers announced that total loans made since organization aggregated over \$4,367,000,000. Myers pointed out that the largest part of the money was loaned through the Federal land banks and production credit associations; and said that no such vast sums had ever before been loaned to individual farmers by cooperative credit institutions. Altogether, farmers obtained over 3,000,000 direct loans from the cooperative and emergency agencies under Farm Credit Administration supervision. Nearly 50 percent of the money was loaned on individual farm mortgages and slightly more than 40 percent for crop and livestock production on short-term liens and notes. The remaining 10 percent was advanced to farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing associations. During the four years, over \$2,177,000,000 was loaned by the 12 Federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner, representing over 809,000 first and second mortgage loans which were made as the result of applications received from nearly half of all the mortgaged farmers in the country.

Tattooed Poultry Thieves avoided tattooed poultry last year in Connecticut, says a Hartford press report. Not a single loss was reported in the flocks totaling some 300,000 birds that were tattooed. The State Department of Agriculture, in pointing to this record, is once more urging Connecticut poultrymen to tattoo their young birds before they go out on range.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 1 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-14.50; cows good 7.75-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.25-11.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Spring lambs, 11.75-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $131\frac{1}{4}$ - $133\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $129\frac{1}{4}$ - $131\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 114-120; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 119-120; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $124-128\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $121\frac{3}{4}$ -127; St. Louis $130\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 130; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 111; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $104\frac{5}{8}$ - $109\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $129\frac{1}{2}$ -133; St. Louis 130; No. 3 Chi. $124\frac{1}{2}$ -130; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $45\frac{5}{8}$ - $46\frac{5}{8}$; K.C. 49-51; Chi. $50\frac{1}{2}$ - $51\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $52-52\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 85-90; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 75-85; No. 2, Minneap. 64-66; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $187\frac{1}{2}$ - $191\frac{1}{2}$;

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.10-\$2.40 in the East; \$1.70-\$1.80 f.o.b. Presque Isle. South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.75-\$3.25 per stave barrel in the East; \$2.25-\$2.50 f.o.b. Charleston. Georgia and Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2.00 per 100 lb. in city markets; \$1.00-\$1.15 f.o.b. Mobile. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.10-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 75¢-f.o.b. Karnes District. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.50-\$2.00 per lettuce crate in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$4.50-\$5.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in eastern cities; \$3.00 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 12 points from the previous close of five markets to 12.99 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.73 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 12.72 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 12.63 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23-23\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, $21\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $20-20\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 45

Section 1

June 3, 1937.

OSLO TRADE AGREEMENT

A wireless to the New York Times from The Hague says the text of the recent agreement among the Oslo powers, published yesterday, confirms the general outline previously made public. The most important provisions are: First, mutual cancellation of quota and license restrictions; second, the signatories undertake to examine the effects of giving preferences to manufacturers whose tenders are accepted by governments, municipalities or other such bodies; third, the governments having overseas possessions may exclude these from the provisions of the convention if they so desire.

STANDARDIZATION OF CANS

The twenty-seventh annual Conference on Weights and Measures was told yesterday that federal action is needed to simplify the task of making certain that the buyers of canned foods get their money's worth. George Warner, Wisconsin's chief inspector of weights and measures, stated that inconsistencies in the present maze of can sizes and systems of measurements were "nothing short of ingenuity to deceive the purchaser." (Washington Post)

FARM LABOR SHORTAGE

Unable to meet the wage scales of governmental relief agencies, potato growers of Nassau and Suffolk Counties (L.I.) are bringing in bus-loads of Negro labor from the South to relieve an acute labor shortage. The top wage offered the Negroes is \$2 a day, but some are receiving \$9 a week for a twelve-hour day. They are quartered in shacks or barns on the farms and rations are supplied by the farmer. (New York Times)

IMPORTS INCREASE

The Commerce Department reported yesterday the United States bought \$132,062,000 more of goods from foreign countries than it sold during the first four months of this year. In the corresponding period of 1936 the excess of imports was only \$13,241,000. For the four months of this year, exports aggregated \$980,897,000, an increase of \$212,402,000 over the 1936 period. Imports, at \$1,112,949,000, increased by \$331,213,000. (Press)

Section 2

Demonstration "A great many agricultural trains have been operated
Farm Trains in recent years by state colleges in cooperation with the
 railroads," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City
Star (May 26). "Practically all these trains were devoted to the pro-
duction end of farming. Recently a different type of train, conducted
by the Santa Fe railway and Kansas State College, ended a 12-day tour
of Kansas. It was known as 'The Better Farm Homes' train, and met with
a most favorable reception.....The greatest interest was indicated in the
various methods by which running water could be brought into the homes.
The many uses which could be made of electric current brought most
favorable comment. Desire to better the farm homes was not limited to
those in which no modern improvements are present. Those who had only
running water and a kitchen sink were interested in adding bathrooms
and sanitary sewage disposal units. Those who were using electricity
only for lighting purposes were interested in adding power for washing
and ironing and other labor-saving purposes. Some who were provided
with most of the labor-saving facilities were interested in adding
refrigerators and stoves. Suggested improvements of farm homes were
not confined to the house alone. The possibility of beautifying farm-
steads by landscape gardening and artistic grouping of buildings made
a wide appeal...."

Indiana Wheat For many years the wheat of southern Indiana was
Improvement noted for its objectionable mixture of wild garlic and
 wild onions, so that each year's crop was discounted heavily
by the millers buying it. Finally one enterprising firm arrived at the
conclusion that it would be far better to pay a premium for choice
milling wheat of pure variety free from garlic and other foreign matter,
so eight traveling trucks were equipped with machinery for thoroughly
cleaning seed wheat and treating it for smut. Then too, a vigilant
search was made for pure varieties of seed. The result has been most
gratifying, not only to the wheat growers, but to the millers who are
now able to buy an increasing quantity of choice milling wheat of pure
variety free from rye, vetch, garlic and obnoxious weed seeds. For four
years one milling firm has been paying a premium of three cents a bushel
for wheat up to the standard established by a committee interested in
wheat improvement. The willingness on the part of the growers to pay
for the cleaning and treating of their seed wheat has encouraged the ex-
tension of this service. (Grain & Feed Journals, May 26)

Straw for Straw, burned as a threshing waste in some sections,
Cattle Feed may become a better winter feed for livestock through a
 chemical treatment developed at Montana State College.
By spraying straw with a volatile acid it can be made more palatable
and tender for livestock. Dr. B. L. Johnson, of the college chemistry
department, said. The straw must be dried before feeding. The cost
of the acid is about \$1 per treated ton, and the only equipment needed
is a sprayer. Dr. Johnson described the results as "promising". He
still is trying to develop a slightly modified treatment which would
make the straw even more palatable. (Associated Press)

Congress, Both Houses received a message from the President on
 June 1 prevention of income-tax evasion. The Senate passed a
 joint resolution (S.J.Res. 155) to create a Joint Congressional Committee on Tax Evasions and Avoidance; and the bill (S. 2147) to amend provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (this bill adds honeybees to the list of commodities for which marketing agreement orders may be issued). The Senate adjourned until Thursday, June 3. By a vote of 326 to 44, the House passed the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 361) making appropriations for relief purposes. All the earmarking amendments which had previously been agreed to by the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union were rejected by the House. As it passed the House, the bill carries a total of \$1,500,000,000. The House also passed the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 349) authorizing certain retired officers or employees of the United States to accept such decorations, orders, medals, or presents as have been tendered them by foreign governments (including James H. Kimball and Charles F. Marvin, former employees of the Department of Agriculture). The House Committee on Agriculture reported out with amendment the bill (H.R. 6762) to amend the act known as the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, approved June 10, 1930, as amended (H.Rept. 915).

Heat Treatment L. O. Kunkel contributes "Effect of Heat on Ability
 of Yellows of *Cicadula Sexnotata* (Fall.) to Transmit Aster Yellows"
 in American Journal of Botany (May). A summary says: "Infective colonies of aster leafhoppers subjected to heat treatments lasting 1 day or longer at about 31° or 32° C. lost the ability to transmit yellows either permanently or temporarily. The colonies held at these temperatures for 12 days or longer suffered permanent loss of ability to transmit. Colonies treated from 1 to 11 days regained ability to transmit after periods varying from a few hours up to many days. The longer the colonies were heat-treated, the longer it took them to regain ability to transmit. Colonies in which virus was undergoing natural incubation were affected to a greater degree by heat treatments than colonies that were infective at time of treatment. These findings are believed to indicate that long heat treatments cause inactivation of all the virus carried by infective insects and that short heat treatments cause inactivation of a part only. The time required for insects to regain infectivity is regarded as a heat-induced incubation period during which that portion of the virus not inactivated by the treatment multiplies sufficiently to render the insects infective....."

Czech Trade "The Czechoslovakian trade agreement, for which
 Agreement negotiations were announced in May by the State Department, will provide an important test of Secretary Hull's policy," says an editorial in St. Paul Pioneer Press (May 24). "If the agreement is concluded, it will be the first with a really important industrial nation. Moreover, the Czech nation is more important in the foreign trade of this country than is generally realized. A considerable volume of exports which are credited to other nations actually have Czechoslovakia for their ultimate destination, since it has no seacoast of its own. Down to the present the trade agreements have been made principally with raw material producing nations, with the result that such sacrifices of tariff protection as have been made by the producers of this country have come largely from the farmers. It is nevertheless a good and worthy policy, even from the viewpoint of the farmers, who in the long run stand to profit more than anyone else by the opening of foreign markets...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 2 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-14.25; cows good 7.75-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.25-11.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Spring lambs, 11.85-12.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 128 $7/8$ -130 $7/8$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 126 $7/8$ -128 $7/8$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -128 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 120 $\frac{1}{4}$ -127 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 1 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 128 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 108; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 103 $\frac{1}{4}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 130 $\frac{1}{4}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 132; No. 3, Chi. 127 $\frac{1}{4}$ -131; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43 $7/8$ -44 $7/8$; K.C. 48-50; Chi. 49-50 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 53; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 83-88; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 73-83; No. 2, Minneap. 60-62; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 189 $\frac{1}{2}$ -193 $\frac{1}{2}$.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.50-\$3.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2.14-\$2.25 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.65-\$2 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.80 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.10-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in city markets; Crystal White Wax 90¢-\$1.65 in a few markets. Tennessee Round type cabbage \$1.50-\$2.50 per lettuce crate in consuming centers. Mississippi stock \$1.50-\$2 in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$4.50-\$5.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; field pack \$2.25 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 13.02 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.66 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 12.75 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.64 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 20-20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 46

Section 1

June 4, 1937.

NATIONAL PLANNING

President Roosevelt called on Congress yesterday to create seven national planning agencies to conserve national resources and solve the problem of floods, droughts and soil erosion, with the production and sale of public power as a corollary to any program presented. Soon after the President's message was read to Congress, two bills, similar in wording, but differing in respect to machinery and electric power rate-making powers, were introduced. One was by Senator Norris and the other by Representative Mansfield, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. (Press)

PRESIDENT ON MERIT SYSTEM

President Roosevelt called upon Congress yesterday to take more care in legislation creating government positions to insure that, except for policy-making posts, they shall be subject to the merit system. His observations, based upon information supplied by the Civil Service Commission, took the form of a protest against many measures offered at this session. They were sent to the Capitol in letters to Vice President Garner and to Speaker Bankhead. (Press)

INACCURATE SCALES FOUND

Of 343 wagon and truck scales tested recently by the Bureau of Standards, in a survey of Southern States, 83 percent were found to be inaccurate, Ralph W. Smith told the National Conference on Weights and Measures yesterday. The average percentage error was 1.39. Smith said the bureau offers cooperation to states in securing suitable equipment to detect such errors. (Washington Post)

PUBLIC POWER INJUNCTIONS

Tennessee Valley Authority officials welcomed yesterday a proposal by Senator Norris, Nebraska, to make it more difficult for private utilities to obtain injunctions against public power projects. Norris seeks to check the issuance of injunctions by district courts against the TVA or similar proposed regional authorities. His bill would require persons seeking such injunctions to post a bond large enough to compensate the authority affected, and the municipal or farm organizations concerned, for any resulting loss. (Associated Press)

Section 2

Rhode Island
Freeways

"The first specific legislation for freeways can, it appears, be claimed by Rhode Island," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (May 27). "It is rather striking. As defined by the law a freeway is a way designed for through traffic over which abutters have 'no easement of light, air or access' by reason of the fact that their property abuts upon such way. The act is to come under the administration of the state highway department with the same authority that it has in other state highway activities. Its essential value is that it empowers the department to protect its through travel. In no state has this been completely practicable heretofore; no sooner have through roads been built than sales stands, inns, service stations and other businesses have sprung up to hinder through traffic with turnouts, parking and acrossroad travel. It may be a question whether commerce and residence should be denied this right, but it is absolutely certain that through roadbuilding becomes an absurdity if it is not denied. There are hundreds of examples in proof. But if there are to be through-traffic freeways there must also be service roads for abutting business and residence; the perfect freeway is not everywhere a single road."

British
Forestry

Country Life (London, May 22) contains the first of a series entitled "Towards a National Forest Policy". It is "England and Her Trees" by Sir Edward Grigg. An editorial note says: "The importance of our woodlands as a national asset cannot be overrated, and at the time when the country is making such a great effort to strengthen its defences, it seems an excellent opportunity to link up forestry policy with the outlines of a broad national policy. The claims of forestry and the claims of defence do not clash. Such expenditure as is necessary to revive private estate forestry will not be wasted. It will be a prudent investment in the development of an industry with an assured chance of a good and ever-increasing yield....It will take some time to bring back neglected woodlands and other areas left derelict after exploitation, into a fully productive state, but landowners might be willing enough to cooperate with the State if they are given a definite lead, as well as inducement and effective help, and can see that it is part of a definite policy on the part of the Government to encourage and maintain forestry as an essential national industry. 'National forestry must be regarded as a national trusteeship by the State.'"

'Tater-Bugs

The striped pests known to unwillingly laborious kids as 'tater-bugs, more accurately as potato-beetles, have appeared during the past year or two of hot weather in northern Alberta, Prof. E. H. Strickland of the University of Alberta reports in the technical periodical, Scientific Agriculture. He does not regard the northward spread as permanent, however, stating that unusual winter weather has favored their survival in hibernation out of their usual range. (Science Service).

Congress, The Senate was not in session. The House considered
June 2 minor bills relating to the Post Office Department. The
 House Committee on Rules reported out with amendment the
joint resolution (S.J.Res. 155) to create a Joint Congressional Committee
on Tax Evasion and Avoidance (H. Rept. 926).

Plant Growth P. W. Zimmerman and A. E. Hitchcock, in a copyright
Substances article in Contributions from Boyce Thompson Institute
 (Jan.-Mar.) report on "Comparative Effectiveness of Acids,
Esters, and Salts as Growth Substances and Methods of Evaluating Them".
The paper concerns, they say, "a brief review of responses of plants to
growth substances, a discussion of methods employed for testing purposes,
and results obtained with 21 salts. The salts were prepared from the
various acids previously reported as growth substances. The salts are
much more soluble than, and in general as effective as, their correspond-
ing acids. To compare the physiological effectiveness of salts and acids,
special attention was given to their capacity to accelerate growth locally
(causing bending) and to induce roots on intact plants and cuttings. An
improved sample of a-naphthaleneacetic acid was found to be more ef-
fective than the acid previously reported. The new product compares
favorably with indoleacetic acid for inducing bending responses and is
several times as effective as the latter for inducing roots on intact
plants...."

Banking Plans for what is believed to be the most comprehensive
Research program of research in banking and finance ever attempted
 in this country have been drawn up by the National Bureau
of Economic Research in cooperation with the Association of Reserve City
Bankers. The program, which has been outlined in an eighty-page book is-
sued by the two organizations, contemplates the organization of a central
staff on financial research to plan and direct the work. The central
staff would seek the cooperation of governmental bodies, interested banks
and investment institutions, educational foundations and public spirited
individuals. The central staff is to be organized and attached directly
to the National Bureau of Economic Research, but the projects are to be
carried out at various places, by governmental research agencies, university
departments, business research bureaus and private business and financial
agencies. (Press)

Oldest Plant The world's oldest land plant, estimated to be about
Discovered 500,000,000 years old, or almost twice as old as previous-
 ly discovered specimens, has been detected from its fossil
remains by a Harvard scientist. The primitive shoot, found in black oil
shale from Sweden, is believed to have lived during the Cambrian era, a
fact that substantially doubles the known age of higher plant forms on
earth. Previous evidence has indicated that plant life first emerged
from the water during the uppermost Silurian period or just under 300,-
000,000 years ago. William C. Darrah, instructor in botany and research
curator of Harvard's Botanical Museum, identified the Cambrian plant,
an accomplishment enabled by a new process in which a transparent cross-
section only one twenty-five-thousandth of an inch thick can be peeled
from a fossil for microscopic study. (Science News Letter, June 5)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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June 3 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-14.00; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.85-11.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.25-11.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Spring lambs 12.10-13.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 128 7/8-130 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 126 7/8-128 7/8; No.2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 107-113; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 112-113; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -126; Chi. 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 128; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 127; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 100-105; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 130-132 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 132-132 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 127-130 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ -45 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ -48 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ -49 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 85-90; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 75-85; No. 2, Minneap. 60-61; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 193 $\frac{1}{2}$ -197 $\frac{1}{2}$.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.50-\$3.75 per stave barrel in the East; \$2-\$2.25 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.65-\$2 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2-\$2.40 in the East; \$1.70-\$1.80 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. North Texas points. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$4.50-\$5.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; field pack \$2.25 f.o.b. Brawley. Mississippi and Tennessee Round type cabbage \$1.35-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in 7 of the ten designated markets declined 14 points from the previous close to 12.88 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.72 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.69 cents. New Orleans holiday.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 20-20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 47

Section 1

June 7, 1937

MODERN SCIENCE

The advent of modern science is the most important social advent in all history, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told members of the graduating class of the institute yesterday. "It marks the point at which men have come to understand themselves and the world they live in well enough to begin systematically to control the hidden forces of nature to their advantage," he said. "Science has introduced a new approach to the basic requirements for a more abundant life...Government must devise and administer a more favorable framework of legislation within which business, industry, agriculture and labor can function for the best total public welfare, consistent with basic freedom and happiness for the individual citizen..." (Press.)

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

A Manila wireless to the New York Times says opposition to President Manuel Quezon's early independence plan, which has been simmering under cover among the moneyed interests, was openly voiced yesterday for the first time by a group of rich sugar planters and financiers. They contend the Philippines cannot maintain an independent existence and urge continuation of the commonwealth with modification of the Tydings-McDuffie law.

TOBACCO MOLD IN MARYLAND

Alarm is felt in southern Maryland over the scarcity of tobacco plants this season, says a Leonardtown dispatch to the Washington Post. The planting season is at hand and 75 percent of the farmers find themselves without sufficient plants. Many seedbeds are total failures, while others which were promising a few weeks ago are now seriously affected by blue mold, a plant disease that has been prevalent in southern Maryland for the last five years, but until this year only in a minor degree.

BUMPER PEACH CROP

With danger of spring frosts now over, prospects are bright for a bumper peach crop in West Virginia, R. S. Marsh, fruit specialist for West Virginia, said yesterday. Most trees have from three to four times as much fruit as they should have, Marsh declared, and he advised orchardists to thin the fruit down considerably so as to harvest larger and better peaches. (Washington Post.)

Cold Storage
Lockers

Roger Sprague writes on "Rural Storage Lockers" in Refrigerating Engineering (June). He says in part: "The packing house industry recognizes the locker business as a serious competitor, particularly those whose outlets for their product are in small towns and rural trade centers. Some packers have attempted to secure a portion of the 300,000,000 lbs. of meats that pass through the locker plants yearly, by offering meats at wholesale prices to the locker renters. And too, farmers are taking advantage of the possible market for their surplus stock with the result that fewer animals are being shipped to the stockyard centers than would otherwise be the case. Community housewives are ever resourceful and quick to use the locker service. It has been estimated that an average locker renter saves \$100 yearly in food bills, and in addition, enjoys fruits, berries, vegetables and seasonal foods long after those such as strawberries, fresh peas, sweet corn, and asparagus are out of season, or too high for the average family....The locker plants are a positive step toward frozen package products, and are doing more to awaken public interest, and overcome prejudice against frozen products, than any other avenue tried thus far. No doubt local, state, or federal regulations will be formulated to place locker plants under pure food laws and control...."

Response of
Wheat to
Sowing Dates

W. H. Horner, University of Saskatchewan, is author of "The Effect of Date of Sowing Upon the Comparative Performance of Two Wheat Varieties". A summary says: "The two wheat varieties, Marquis and Reward, were sown in replicated plots at nine weekly intervals in four successive seasons. Yield per plot was subdivided into: Number of spikes per plot, number of seeds per spike, and weight per seed; these were studied in conjunction with yield. The varieties responded differently to being sown at different times. The difference in response varied somewhat in different seasons but usually when the varieties were sown early Marquis outyielded Reward while in late sowings Reward gave the higher yield. This was due to Marquis having shorter spikes in the late than in the early sowings. The spike length of Reward was affected very little, number of spikes per foot being the cause of most of the variation in the yield of Reward. The results were considered to ascribe a new significance to the fundamental reactions of varieties to variations in environment, and to suggest the use of yield analysis to indicate the adaptation limits of varieties."

Butter Fraud
Stopped

The source of the adulterated butter which has been sold in large quantities in the poorer sections of New York City for the last two months has been found and put out of business it has been announced by Dr. John L. Rice, Health Commissioner. His men, with the police, raided a factory where the condemned butter was made, and two of its three operators have been arrested and convicted, the Commissioner revealed. Records seized by the raiders indicated that about 55,000 pounds of the adulterated butter had been sold since the first of the year. Department inspectors have been able to recover about 1,000 pounds in retail stores and 700 pounds more in storage. A large quantity of oleomargarine and butter was found about to be mixed with warm water by hand. This mixture was to be packed in sixty-two-pound

tubs and sent to two cold storage plants for freezing and storage. The adulterated butter was sold at from 1 to 2 cents below the ordinary market price. (National Consumer News, May).

Congress, June 3 The Senate Committee on Claims reported out without amendment the bill (S. 2157) authorizing credits to disbursing officers for expenses incident to the creation of subsistence homesteads corporations (S.Rept. 653). Senator Hayden submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 361) making appropriations for relief purposes, which would continue the Public Works Administration until June 30, 1939. The Senate adjourned until Monday, June 7. The House passed the bill (H.R. 5366) to continue until June 30, 1939, the act entitled "An Act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in petroleum by prohibiting the shipment in such commerce of petroleum and its products produced in violation of State law, and for other purposes", approved February 22, 1935. The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported out with amendment the bill (H.R. 6287) to provide for space in Federal buildings for employees' credit unions (H. Rept. 932)

Congress, June 4 The Senate was not in session; its next meeting will be held on Monday, June 7. The House Committee on Ways and Means reported out without amendment the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 375) to extend certain miscellaneous taxes until 1939 (H.Rept. 935). The House adjourned until Monday, June 7.

Farm Mortgage Recordings Farm mortgage recordings in the first quarter of 1937 amounted to \$223,000,000, or a 5 percent decrease compared with the first quarter of 1936, according to the Farm Credit Administration. Farmers obtained the largest volume of mortgage credit from individuals. Their mortgage loans and renewals aggregated over \$79,000,000 during the quarter, or 36 percent of the total. Commercial banks showed the greatest percentage of increase. Their recordings amounted to \$61,000,000 compared to \$48,000,000 during the same period last year. Farm mortgage loans by life insurance companies were approximately \$36,000,000, an increase of 33 percent; loans by federal land banks and land bank commissioner \$33,000,000, a decrease of 52 percent; and all others \$14,000,000, a decrease of 26 percent.

World Chemicals Chemistry continued the basis of industrial and agricultural progress which was noted in almost every country in 1936, including many of the major and some of the minor chemical-consuming markets as well as the important chemical-producing countries, according to a world survey of the chemical industry by the Commerce Department's Chemical Division. While a feeling of optimism prevailed almost everywhere, hesitancy was noted in some of the chemical-producing countries, particularly with regard to plant expansion and capacity utilization lest the demand be temporary and the result of rearmament programs. As a consequence local industries of some countries were not always prepared to meet expanding demands and imports were resorted to despite the fact that domestic plants were not operating at capacity, the survey reveals.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 4 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-14.00; cows good 7.25-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.85-11.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.20-11.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Spring lambs 12.35-13.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 129-131; No. 2 D.NoSpr.* Minneap. 127-129; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $106\frac{1}{2}$ - $112\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $111\frac{1}{2}$ - $112\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 121- $125\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $118\frac{3}{4}$ -123; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 127; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $126\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $99\frac{1}{2}$ - $104\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $132\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 134; No. 3, Chi. $128\frac{1}{4}$ -130; St. Louis 133; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $43\frac{1}{4}$ - $45\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 45- $47\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 46-47; St. Louis 52; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 85-90; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 75-85; No. 2, Minneap. 60-61; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $193\frac{1}{2}$ - $197\frac{1}{2}$.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.75-\$4.50 per stave barrel in the East; \$2-\$2.25 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2-\$2.40 in eastern cities; \$1.70-\$1.75 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$0.85-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. North Texas Points. Mississippi and Tennessee Round type cabbage \$1.50-\$2.15 per lettuce crate in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$4.40-\$6 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$2.25-\$2.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$520-\$710 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; cash track \$300-\$400 f.o.b. Leesburg.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close of 7 markets to 12.98 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.74 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.70 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 12.62 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22- $23\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, $21\frac{1}{2}$ - $21\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 20- $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 48

Section 1

June 8, 1937

PUBLIC HEALTH POLICIES

"The Medical Society of the State of New York, composed of more than 14,000 physicians, the largest single unit in the American Medical Association, introduced a resolution yesterday urging the immediate recognition of the principle 'that the health of the people is the direct concern of government and that a national public health policy directed toward all groups of the population should be formulated,'" reports William L. Laurence in an Atlantic City report to the New York Times. "...The resolution, which marks a turning point in the annals of American medicine, will be acted upon today. Its sponsors confidently predicted that it would be adopted without important change..."

FREIGHT RATE STRUCTURES

Congress received yesterday from President Roosevelt a TVA report declaring the country's regional freight-rate structures were arbitrary barriers to commerce, competition and widespread industrial development. The report, prepared by an economist for the TVA after a survey ordered by the President, said the United States had no national freight-rate structure. It said rates in what is known as eastern, or official, territory, are far less than in other regions. With the average of rates in eastern territory 100, the report said, southern rates averaged 139, western trunk-line rates 147, southwestern 175 and mountain pacific 171. (A.P.)

FERTILIZER

Sales of fertilizers in all branches will probably pass 8,000,000 tons this year, thus achieving the largest volume since 1930, Charles J. Brand, secretary of the National Fertilizer Association, said yesterday, according to a White Sulphur Springs report to the New York Times. The 8,000,000 tons volume would be an increase of 25 percent over last year. Gross tonnage in 1930 was 8,163,000 tons. Members of the association were gathered for its thirteenth annual convention.

NETHERLANDS FARM AID

An Amsterdam wireless to the New York Times says Sir Henri Deterding will continue his efforts to help Netherlands farmers by buying surplus produce for distribution in Germany. Some months ago he spent 10,000,000 florins on agricultural produce that could not be sold by normal means because of clearing regulations. He gave this to the German winter relief.

Red Clover
for Honey

"Discussion of the possibility of producing a red clover with a shortened corolla tube suited to the needs of the honeybee has appeared from time to time for more than half a century," says an editorial in American Bee Journal (June). "Mention was recently made of the work of Dr. J. Zofka, of Central Europe, who has applied himself to this problem for twenty years. He has worked by crossing red clover with others with shorter corollas and has succeeded in producing red clover plants with tubes from six to eight millimeters while the common red clover has tubes from nine to eleven millimeters in length. The American Bee Journal has secured seed from Dr. Zofka for planting at the experimental apiary at Atlantic, Iowa, where the plants will be watched with great interest...Some of the plants which Dr. Zofka has bred have flower tubes but little more than half as deep as the common run of red clover plants. Should they succeed with us as they have with him it may be possible that seed will ultimately be available for mid-western farmers...."

Anglo-U.S.
Trade

A marked wave of sentiment for negotiation of an Anglo-American trade agreement has developed in England recently, with newspapers of all shades of political thought supporting the proposed pact, says G. V. Ormsby, London correspondent of the Wall Street Journal. There appears to be a general realization that the greatest opportunity for Anglo-American cooperation which has emerged for many years is now possible and that every effort must be made to implement it in terms of a trade treaty or the opportunity may never return. The London Times is giving its influential lead and support to further negotiations. It is now ably seconded by the Daily Telegraph, which in leading articles has emphasized the psychological importance of making a beginning to Anglo-American cooperation at this juncture. The provincial press, too, in leading articles in the Manchester Guardian, the Birmingham Post, and the Liverpool Post, seconds these efforts, while the London News Chronicle and the Economist, which have always been free trade in their outlook, reiterate their continuous support for such a policy.

Electric
Fences

"Few developments in rural electrification have met with the popular appeal accorded the electric fence," says Hobart Beresford, professor of agricultural engineering, University of Idaho, in Country Gentleman (June). "Recently battery operated units have been developed that extend this application of electricity beyond the rural power lines in the country. The small engine-driven charging units and the wind chargers that have proven so popular for maintaining storage batteries for operating farm radios are used successfully for fence operation when the radio is not in use....At the Caldwell Substation Farm of the Idaho Experiment Station the chief use for the electrified fence has been to save the repairs on fences usually necessary in the dairy bull pen. The electric fence also has been used as a poker to facilitate the loading of cattle into trucks or when driving them through chutes for weighing or loading. A charged wire has been used inside the scale pen fence to keep the animals from crowding on the scale platform while they are being weighed...."

Soy Meal
for Chicks "Since soybean oil meal has become such an important factor in poultry rations, due to its economy as protein carrier, it is worth noting the results of experiments at the University of Wisconsin," says Country Home (June). "An all-mash ration containing 12 parts soybean meal, 2 parts meat scrap and 2 parts dried milk plus minerals (in 100 parts) was better than one containing 16 parts soybean meal plus minerals, as measured in weight of chicks at 8 and 20 weeks, and in feed consumed for gains made. Another ration consisting of 12 parts soy meal, 2 parts meat scrap and 2 parts dried milk plus minerals (in 100 parts) was not so effective as one containing 8 parts meat scraps and 8 parts dried milk, when measured at 8 weeks, but was about as good at 20 weeks. The 12-2-2 ration (above) was about equal to one with 8 parts soy meal, 4 parts meat scraps and 4 parts dried milk plus minerals and one with 8 parts meat scraps and 8 parts milk at 20 weeks of age. With laying pullets at 11 months various combinations of soy meal with meat scraps and dried milk plus minerals gave good egg production and were better than when the sole source of protein was soybean meal."

Canadian
Information
Service The government of Canada has announced the creation of an agricultural markets information service, under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, of which the Hon. J. G. Gardiner is ministerial head. The new information service will have as its chief R. M. Scott. It is the intention of the government that this new service shall disseminate all sorts of information about the agricultural products of Canada in every market throughout the world. Attention will be given to finding new markets, distribution of information as to quality, together with reliable reports on markets and prices. In Canada, growers will be kept informed by radio bulletins and through the press as to what is going on in markets at home and abroad. (Northwestern Miller, June 2.)

British
Tariffs "...It is five years since the Empire's leaders met at Ottawa and decided on a policy of mutual trading, backed by preferential tariff rates," says an editorial in The Field (London, May 22). "...This policy assumes the spirit of give and take and it must be the concern of this country's representatives round the conference table to see that there is reciprocity in full measure for the substantial advantages which the Dominions enjoy in our market...In recent years the scales have been loaded against the home producer, and there is need now to readjust the balance in the spirit of the Ottawa slogan: 'First place in the British market for the home producer, second place for the Dominions, and third for the foreigner.' Costs of production are higher in this country than in the Dominions, partly, it is true, because our farmers are not, for the most part, efficient units for cheap food production. The home farmer employs more labour and spends more on feedingstuffs than the farmers in New Zealand, for instance; and moreover, the New Zealand farmer selling in this market enjoys the advantage of a depreciated currency and a price for his produce guaranteed by the government. Such factors have to be taken into account when considering the claim of the Dominions to free entry to the United Kingdom market..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 7 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-13.75; cows good 7.25-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.30-11.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.10-13.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 121 $\frac{1}{8}$ -123 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 119 $\frac{1}{8}$ -121 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 119-125 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 116 $\frac{3}{4}$ -122 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 121; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 105; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ -97 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 124 $\frac{3}{4}$ -130; St. Louis 133; No. 3, Chi. 123-129 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 39 $\frac{3}{8}$ -41 $\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -44 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ -44; St. Louis 49; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 83-88; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 73-83; No. 2, Minneap. 55-57; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 187 $\frac{1}{2}$ -191 $\frac{1}{2}$.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.50-\$3.10 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2.25 f.o.b. Charleston. North Carolina Cobblers \$2.50-\$3.25 in the East; \$2.35-\$2.40 f.o.b. Washington. Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in city markets. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2-\$2.40 in the East; \$1.50-\$1.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$0.85-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 50¢-60¢ f.o.b. North Texas Points. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$4-\$5.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$2.10-\$2.35 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, medium sizes, \$475-\$610 bulk per car in New York; cash track \$275-\$375 f.o.b. Leesburg.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 45 points from the previous close to 12.57 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.73 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 45 points to 12.29 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 42 points to 12.21 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 20-20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 49

Section 1

June 9, 1937

BRITISH TRADE COMMENT

"The long-awaited revolt of the British protectionists against the proposed British-American trade agreement broke out behind closed doors in a crowded committee room of the House of Commons yesterday," reports Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., in a London wireless to the New York Times. "A group of more than 150 high-tariff Conservative members led by Sir Henry Page Croft unanimously adopted a resolution warning the government against any concessions that might impair the Ottawa trade agreements or inflict injury upon British farmers. The meeting was held under the auspices of the parliamentary committee of the Empire Industries Association, which boasts a strength of 290 members of Parliament..."

DAIRYMEN'S ORGANIZATION

Representatives of twenty-three cooperative associations of dairymen drafted plans at Utica, New York, yesterday for an organization to be known as the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Association. The association, they said, would represent 100,000 New York State producers. The Dairymen's League was the largest cooperative represented at the meeting. Altogether, it was said, the delegates represent 60,000 farmers. Higher prices to producers are the principal aims of the new organization. (New York Times.)

TEXTILE WORK WEEK

A Geneva wireless to the New York Times says Thomas Ashurst, British employers' delegate to the International Labor Organization conference, announced yesterday in the textile committee that all the employer delegates except the American and the French had agreed to refuse to discuss the draft convention before the committee for a 40-hour week in the textile industry. He explained that the employer bloc held the view that neither the I.L.O. nor any other body could draft a satisfactory shorter week convention for this industry.

POLISH TRADE PACT

Officials of Poland and the United States yesterday began exploratory work on a reciprocal trade pact to enlarge the commerce between the two countries, says a copy-right report by the United Press. Preliminary conversations started when Polish vice minister of commerce, Mieczyslas Sokolowski, called on Secretary of State Hull. The talks envisage a pact similar to those the United States has recently concluded with sixteen other countries.

Upland Game Country Life (June) contains an article on upland
Restoration game. One paragraph says: "Since all game birds except
 ruffed grouse and wild turkey prefer to live on or near
cultivated land, and since the farmer controls most of the fields and
woodlands that the birds inhabit, it is obviously up to him whether we
are to have more or fewer birds in the future. At present there is no
reason why he should encourage game birds. As a matter of fact, they
cause him more trouble than anything else. The more birds and rabbits
he has, the greater will be the horde of 'gunners' who, whether invited
or not, will swarm over his property during the open season with ensuing
damage to crops, property, or livestock. Telling him that game birds
are beneficial, that they eat weeds, seeds and insects won't impress
him either. He knows that his farming methods and insecticides are
much more efficient. This is where the sportsman fits in. It is up to
him to show the farmer how game can be made an asset and not a liability,
and how game can be one of his most profitable crops...."

Wheat and "A plan to establish a long-time program to place
Barley Plan their bread wheat and malting barley in a leading posi-
 tion on the nation's grain market by weeding out undesir-
able varieties was started this spring by farmers in eight Minnesota
counties," says W. W. Brookins, extension agronomist, University of
Minnesota, ^{in Country Gentleman (June)} "The division of agronomy and plant genetics of the University
of Minnesota, the Minnesota extension division, the Minnesota Crop-
Improvement Association and the Northwest Crop-Improvement Association,
elevator managers, seedsmen and other interested persons are cooperating
in the plan....Through the extension division, the division of agronomy
and plant genetics has lent five-peck lots of Thatcher wheat and two-bushel
lots of Velvet barley to cooperating farmers in these eight counties.
These varieties are seeded in acre-increase plots. For this seed, the
farmers agreed to sow with a clean drill and keep the plots free of weeds
and other classes of grains during the season. This plan enables farmers
to seed from fifteen to twenty acres of grain the following year which
will be eligible for registration and of higher quality than varieties
now in use. In 1936 a survey showed that not less than thirteen different
wheat varieties and ten different barley varieties were being grown in
thirty-six Minnesota counties. Some counties grew as many as eight dif-
ferent wheat varieties, all of which were marketed through the same
elevator. Six barley varieties were found in each of two counties, and
in all cases feed barleys were being grown and marketed through the same
channels wherever the malting type was being produced."

Cuban Tobacco There was inaugurated recently in San Juan y Martinez,
Station Cuba, a tobacco experiment station where valuable research
 work is to be carried on in regard to the second greatest
staple product of the island. The sum of 16,000 pesos has already been
spent on the station. Already several projects are being carried on,
such as work to obtain selected seed of the Havanensis variety to be dis-
tributed among the island's tobacco planters; a comparative study of
various fertilizers; a study of the influence of certain fertilizer

ingredients on the development, quality, and combustibility of tobacco; a study of the influence of the hour of harvesting on the quality of tobacco; and a study of the soil deficiency known as "sand d~~rown~~". (Bulletin of the Pan American Union, June)

Congress, The Senate passed the bill (S. 2157) authorizing credits June 7 to disbursing officers for expense incident to the creation of subsistence homesteads corporations. The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported out the District of Columbia appropriation bill (H.R. 5996) for 1938 (S.Rept. 692). The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 5721) to amend the federal register act by requiring each government agency to prepare a codification of all documents issued instead of a compilation (S.Rept. 691). Senator Bridges submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to the relief bill (H.J.Res. 361) earmarking a total of \$150,000,000 for public roads projects. Senator Gillette addressed the Senate regarding the Federal Trade Commission's recent report on agricultural income. The House passed the following: the bill (H.R. 7363) to continue the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for two years; the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 365) authorizing participation in the Seventh World's Poultry Congress, 1939; the bill (H.R. 6763) to extend for one year the 3 1/2 percent interest rate on federal land bank loans, to provide a 4 percent rate on such loans during the fiscal year 1939 and to provide a 4 percent rate on land bank commissioner's loans for two years; the bill (H.R. 2512) to authorize an appropriation for the construction of small reservoirs under the federal reclamation laws; the bill (H.R. 6635) to dispense with the necessity for insurance by the government against loss or damage to valuables in shipment; the bill (H.R. 6295) to dispense with unnecessary renewals of oaths of office by civilian employees of the executive agencies of the government; and the bill (H.R. 6287) to provide space in federal buildings for employees' credit unions. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 5812) to amend the laws of the United States relating to the marking of packages containing wild animals and birds and parts thereof (H.Rept. 946). The conference report on the bill (H.R. 6551) to extend the Civilian Conservation Corps was submitted to the House. As reported from conference the bill provides for an extension of this organization for three years, or until July 1, 1940.

Business Cycles "All the major theories of the business cycle are analyzed, compared and to some degree synthesized in a volume entitled 'Prosperity and Depression,' issued recently by the intelligence section of the League of Nations," reports Clarence K. Streit in a Geneva report to the New York Times. "Dr. Gottfried von Haberler, its chief author, formerly a professor at Vienna University, is now assistant professor at Harvard. Fifteen leading economists of different nations and holding different views collaborated in the study. It is said to be the first attempt ever made to state how far major economists agree in their explanation of the business cycle and where they really begin to disagree...The theories covered include those explaining the business cycle as due to variations in the flow of money or over-investment or under-investment or over-saving or psychological or harvest factors..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 8

Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-13.75; cows good 7.25-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.20-11.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.30-10.60. Spring lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.10-13.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 126 1/8-128 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 124 1/8-126 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 103 3/8-109 3/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 108 3/8-109 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 120 1/4-128 1/4; Chi. 118 1/2-124 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 109; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 96 1/8-104 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 123 1/4-128 1/4; St. Louis 131; No. 3, Chi. 120 1/2-126 1/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 3/4-44 1/4; K.C. 41-45; Chi. 41 3/4-44; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 82-87; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 72-82; No. 2, Minneap. 57-59; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 191 1/2-195 1/2.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.50-\$3 per stave barrel in eastern cities; mostly \$2.25 f.o.b. Charleston. North Carolina stock \$2.75-\$3.25 in the East; \$2.25 f.o.b. Washington. Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in consuming centers. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2.35 in eastern markets; shippers asking \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.75-\$4.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.75-\$2 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 28-pound average, \$625 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; cash track \$275-\$400 f.o.b. Leesburg.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 10 points from the previous close to 12.47 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.74 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 12.19 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 12.08 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, 30 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 1/2-18 cents; S.Daisies, 16 3/4-17 cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23 3/4 cents; Standards, 21 1/2-21 3/4 cents; Firsts, 20-20 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 50

Section 1

June 10, 1937

COOPERATIVE HEALTH PLAN

The house of delegates of the American Medical Association yesterday rejected a proposal of its New York State delegation for government funds for medical care of the poor, but adopted, unanimously, a substitute with an enabling act by which organized medical bodies are authorized to cooperate with the government to settle this and other medical problems. (A.P.)

FARM TENANT LOAN BILL

A farm tenant loan bill cut to the size desired by President Roosevelt won the approval of a Senate agriculture subcommittee yesterday, says an Associated Press report. Senator Bankhead, Alabama, announced after a White House visit, the measure would authorize \$10,000,000 for loans the first year to aid tenants, \$25,000,000 the second, and \$50,000,000 the third.

"TRUTH-IN- FABRIC" BILL

Spokesmen for three branches of the wool industry differed before a Senate subcommittee yesterday on specific provisions of a "truth-in-fabric" bill after agreeing that legislation was needed "to protect consumers as much as the industry itself." Leaders of wool producers, processors and retailers supported in general a bill by Senator Capper, Kansas, which, he said, was aimed at "giving purchasers a chance to know the actual contents of what they buy." (A.P.)

PAN-AMERICAN CONVENTIONS

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday reported for ratification three conventions that were agreed upon and signed last December in Buenos Aires, Argentina, at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace. Among them was one on the Pan-American highway. (Press.)

N.Y. MILK PRICE CONTROL

Producers in New York's \$2,000,000,000 dairy industry announced their first move yesterday to control, under the new Rogers-Allen law, milk prices paid to them. Homer S. Rolfe, St. Lawrence County dairyman, revealed at Ogdensburg the incorporation of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Association, Inc., composed of 23 cooperatives including Sheffield's and the dairymen's league. (A.P.)

Animal E. Dorothy Brain, F.L.S., reports in The Lancet (London,
Hormones May 22) on "The Influence of Animal Hormones on Plants,"
and Plants and describes a number of investigations along these lines.

She says in conclusion: "Consideration of the results claimed for the influence of animal hormones on plant growth and development shows that some reaction certainly occurs when plants are subjected to treatment. Whether this can be ascribed to definite response by the plant to the hormone in a similar way to the animal's response to that hormone is another matter. The results for the follicular hormone are very conflicting, but the balance of evidence seems to favour an auxin-like response of increased vegetative growth. The increased growth after treatment with the pure crystalline substance does not entirely support the theory that the auxin-like effect is due to impurity in the preparation, but the evidence for the presence of auxins in animal urine and female hormones in plant tissue makes it seem quite credible that the behaviour of both could be similar physiologically. There are insufficient data to give definite conclusions on most of the hormones, but it certainly seems as if the uniformly found effects of thyroid extract can be considered as an indication that it affects plant tissues in a way similar to animal tissues by the stimulation of cell growth by division. This is of particular interest from the botanist's point of view since there is very little definite knowledge of the influence of auxins and other substances upon cell division. Though much work remains to be done there is already sufficient evidence that the subject is one of importance to medicine, veterinary science and botany. In particular the possibility that the raw materials of some animal hormones may be derived from plants may have to be taken into account in interpreting the symptoms of deficiency diseases."

Maintenance "Most people are accustomed to think of forests, if
of Forests they think of them at all, as natural areas which can be
 drawn upon for timber, in much the same way as a mine can
be drawn upon for some mineral product," says Wood (London, May). "It is interesting to note, therefore, that one of the points made at the Fourth British Empire Forestry Conference, held in South Africa last autumn, was the need for research in silviculture more especially directed to the maintenance and improvement of the fertility of the soil. That forests are essential for these purposes, at any rate in some parts of the world, has been clearly demonstrated in America, Africa and Asia, and there is little doubt that investigation would prove that it was also true in Europe and Australia. There is evidence which shows that parts at any rate of the great North African desert were once covered with forests and it is now realized that the destruction of forest anywhere along the present boundaries of the desert at once encourages the encroachment of the sand. It would be well, therefore, if the necessity of maintaining forests, not merely as timber factories, but also as safeguards of some of our most important food-producing areas, could be brought home as forcefully as possible to the mass of the people."

Trade Pact The Netherlands Government has concluded a trade agree-
 ment with Germany providing for increased Netherlands ex-
ports, says a report from The Hague to the New York Times.

Congress, The Senate passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill (H.R. 5996) for 1938. The Senate debated the June 8 question of whether Senator Norris's bill (S. 2555) to provide for creation of regional conservation authorities should be considered by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry or by the Committee on Commerce. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendment the bill (S. 432) to add certain lands to the Cache National Forest. The Senate Committee on Commerce reported out without amendment the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 57) to authorize the submission to Congress of a comprehensive national plan for the prevention and control of floods of all the major rivers of the United States (S.Rept. 696). The Senate adjourned until Thursday, June 10. The House passed the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 155) to create a joint congressional committee on tax evasion and avoidance. The conference report on the bill (H.R. 6551) to extend the Civilian Conservation Corps was recommitted to the conference committee in order that a new report may be written which will make it possible to have a separate vote on certain controversial items in the bill. Mr. Goldsborough addressed the House regarding his bill (H.R. 7188) to control the price of commodities sold at retail so as to make it conform to the volume of purchasing power.

X-Ray Tests J. T. Makinson, author of "X-Rays in the Wood Industry for Wood try" in Wood (London, May) says in part: "Recently tests have been made of the application of glue to plywood by spreading machines, and where it has been discovered that the plys do not always receive an even coating, X-rays have been employed to detect the defect. An addition of barium oxide to the glue, which does not in any way injure it, has the effect of preventing the rays penetrating through the glue and thus any bare patches not covered by the adhesive are shown at once on a special screen above the plywood. Also by X-rays it has been proved that it is both possible, and commercially worthwhile, to detect the presence of inferior cores in plywoods and laminated boards. The knots show up on the screen and any equalities in the jointing, or splits in the core, can be seen. The same process has been tested in regard to flush doors and veneered panels...In the case of blisters in veneered panels and veneered door stock, the X-ray will detect the presence of a lack of adhesive beneath the lift or the presence of a knot which has prevented the glue from doing its work; if there is any foreign matter beneath the blister it will also be seen on the screen."

Storage of The Journal of Pomology and Horticultural Science Fruit Pollen (London, January, quarterly) contains "Storage Experiments with Pollen of Cultivated Fruit Trees" by B. R. Nebel and M. L. Ruttle. A summary says: "The period of life of pollen of apple and cherry, stored at 2°-8°C., increases with decreasing humidity from 100 percent to 50 percent. At 50 percent humidity it was found the pollen of apple and sour cherry still showed good germination after more than two years' storage. It is indicated that under these conditions the pollen of pear, plum, peach, sweet cherry and grape may also be kept for two years. Stored pollen was used in fertilization tests and gave plump seeds wherever it was found to possess good vitality in the germination test. Apple pollen which had apparently lost its viability after being stored in the laboratory for five weeks was revived by being placed in storage at 2°-8°C. and at 80 percent humidity."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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June 9 — Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-13.75; cows good 7.25-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.20-11.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.30-10.60. Spring lambs 12.10-13.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 129 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -131 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 127 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -129 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 104-110; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 109-110; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 127 $\frac{3}{4}$ -133; Chi. 117-125 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 125; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 109; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 94 $5\frac{1}{8}$ -101 $5\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ -129; St. Louis 131; No. 3, Chi. 122 $\frac{1}{4}$ -127 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 43-47 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ -47; St. Louis 48; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 82-87; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 72-82; No. 2, Minneap. 57-59; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 191 $\frac{1}{2}$ -195 $\frac{1}{2}$.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.50-\$3.50 per stave barrel in eastern markets; \$2.25 f.o.b. Washington. Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in consuming centers. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.85-\$2.30 in the East; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.75-\$5 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, medium sizes, auction sales, \$575-\$650 bulk per car in New York City; \$275-\$400 f.o.b. cash track Leesburg.

The average price for Middling $7\frac{1}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 19 points from the previous close to 12.28 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.73 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 11.99 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 21 points to 11.87 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXV, No. 51

Section 1

June 11, 1937

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE RACKETEERING

Evidence of racketeering in fruits and vegetables at food markets in New York and other cities has been turned over to the Department of Justice by the Federal Trade Commission, Congress was informed yesterday by the commission. Discussing the high toll paid by consumers because of the practices of food handlers, despite the comparatively small percentage of the retail price which goes to the grower, the commission said "improvement of many of the unsatisfactory conditions calls for action on a large scale." The commission recommended cooperation of the Federal Government with the states to set up standards for terminal markets; amendment of the perishable commodities act to require the Department of Agriculture to inspect all fruit and vegetable shipments by rail at destination points, to determine the extent of damage; and granting of extensive powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission to control claims against railroads for damage to shipments of fruits and vegetables. (Press.)

FARM TENANCY BILL APPROVED

The Bankhead farm tenancy bill was unanimously approved yesterday by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, which voted to report it to the Senate with a recommendation that it be passed. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States made public a report on the farm tenancy problem. (Press.)

MEDICAL POLICY

"Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois transmitted yesterday to the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, supreme ruling body of organized medicine, a personal message from President Roosevelt asking the medical profession to cooperate with him in the solution of medical problems within such provinces as organized medicine felt the 'government should undertake'," reports William L. Laurence in the New York Times.

BOTANICAL RESEARCH

A gift of \$615,773 for long-range, pioneering research in increasing the rate at which plants, especially trees, store solar energy in forms suitable for human use was announced yesterday by Harvard University, says a Cambridge report to the New York Times. The donor is Dr. Godfrey Cabot, '82, of Boston, who has designated the fund as the Maria Moors Cabot Foundation for Botanical Research. The income is to be used for the first fifty years for plant research but thereafter may be used for other purposes.

Conservation Measures T. R. B., in the department "Washington Notes" in the New Republic (June 9) discusses the Soil Conservation Service. He says in part: "Now that the standard conservation-district law is being generally adopted, experts are pressing to have two further steps taken. The first is the coordination of federal, state and local government agencies...The second step concerns absentee ownership. There is no mystery about the immediate cause of the dust bowl. It was the 'suitcase' farmer, the city man with capital who invaded the Great Plains during and just after the World War, ripped up its grass with power machinery and exposed the underlying soil to the wind. After making unconscionable profits from a few wheat harvests, these suitcase farmers, for the most part, decamped, leaving their farms in the hands of life insurance companies, banks and private lenders. These absentee owners are the non-cooperators in the SCS's programs, and their continued neglect of their land is the greatest single obstacle in the way of the dust bowl's rehabilitation."

TB in Wild Field Voles "Many of the most spectacular advances in modern knowledge have taken place when specialists have been forced to look at their own subject from the standpoint of the discipline and technique of some other body's science," says an editorial in The Lancet (London, May 22). "This fertile outcome of the interaction of the 'unlike' in science is well illustrated by the announcement by Dr. A. Q. Wells in this issue of his discovery of a tuberculous-like disease among English voles...The investigations are still at a very early stage, but since February in this year 134 voles have been found with the lesions of tuberculosis and in these lesions acid-fast bacilli were present resembling Mycobacterium tuberculosis. In at least one strain the organism has proved virulent to rabbits and guinea pigs, though it is as yet impossible to say whether the prevailing strains are to be referred to the human or to the bovine type of the bacillus. When it is considered that the field vole is extremely common in our pastures and that many of them with open lesions must be scattering infection, the medical and hygienic possibilities of Dr. Wells' discovery become obvious. Whether the bacilli he has found in voles are pathogenic to other animals or to man remains to be seen, but it is noteworthy that they were fatal to guinea pigs. Obviously the contamination of areas of water supply or of pasture used for feeding dairy herds from this source is a possibility that must be considered. In the meantime ecologists, pathologists and epidemiologists will be equally impatient for further information..."

Canadian Trade Canada's trade with Australia has risen recently to unprecedented heights. In the last fiscal year both Canadian imports from Australia and Canadian exports to that country were the highest on record, says the Canadian Pacific system. In the last fiscal year Canada's exports increased by 12 percent and Canadian imports from Australia by 30 percent. In the last calendar year Canadian exports to Australia rose by 15 percent and Canadian imports from Australia by nearly 20 percent. (Press.)

Congress On June 9 the Senate was not in session. The House passed the bill (H.R. 5394) to add certain lands to the Yosemite National Park.

Foot and Mouth "The Foot and Mouth Disease Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture (British) have recently published a further progress report," says an editorial in Food Manufacture (London, June). "Unfortunately the labours of the distinguished group of medical and veterinary experts do not appear to have resulted in the discovery of a procedure that can safely replace the existing system of slaughter...In spite of this rather disappointing conclusion some very interesting discoveries have been made. It has been discovered that the hedgehog is extremely susceptible to foot and mouth disease and also that it is conveyed by contact between one hedgehog and another as with ordinary farm stock. The immunity experiments lead to two possibilities for the future. If an effective serum or vaccine, which can be safely administered in the field as a protective measure, can be produced, the ministry will be provided with a valuable weapon for use on the occurrence of an outbreak to mitigate the effects of the present slaughter policy. Further, the production of a vaccine inducing a combined immunity would enable importing countries to introduce measures of immunization calculated to reduce the risk of virus coming over with chilled and frozen meat."

Costa Rican A Board of Agricultural Cooperation (Junta de Cooperacion Agricola) has been established by law in Costa Rica to study all problems connected with the agricultural industry and cooperate with the national Department of Agriculture in their solution. Among other matters the board will concern itself with the following: the formation of an agricultural society; a system of insurance and better credit facilities for cattle raisers; agricultural colonization plans; the determination of the best cattle breeds for the highland and lowland regions of the country; extermination of cattle diseases; the training of students to act as farm managers; and experiment stations. (Bulletin of the Pan American Union, June.)

Industry and "It is a healthy sign when a powerful statewide industrial organization begins to recognize the importance of agriculture and names an agricultural committee representing all branches of production and marketing," says New Jersey Farm and Garden (May). "This was done recently by the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, and under the leadership of Chairman William B. Duryee the committee lost no time in deciding that its greatest work could be a comprehensive plan for the development of markets for our agricultural products within the state. Walter Kiddie, president of the state chamber...has pledged that the chamber and its affiliated local chambers will work toward developing better markets for New Jersey products. Mr. Duryee points out that every New Jersey family spends an average of \$401 a year for food. With more than 1,000,000 families in the state this means that New Jersey buys four times as much food as New Jersey produces. If some way can be found to connect the New Jersey producer with the New Jersey consumer, by some distribution system...our farmers wouldn't have to look very far for their markets."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 10 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-14.00; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.30-11.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.70. Spring lambs 12.10-13.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 130 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -132 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 128 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -130 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 129-134; Chi. 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ -126; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 125; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 111; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -98 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ -127; St. Louis 128 (Nom); No. 3, Chi. 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ -125 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ -43 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 44-48; Chi. 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ -46 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 48; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 82-87; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 72-82; No. 2, Minneap. 56-58; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 191 $\frac{1}{2}$ -195 $\frac{1}{2}$.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.50-\$3.25 per stave barrel in the East; \$2.10-\$2.25 f.o.b. Washington. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.85-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in city markets. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.85-\$2.25 in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.50-\$4.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; \$1.35-\$1.60 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, medium sizes, \$590-\$665 bulk per car in New York City; \$250-\$400 f.o.b. Leesburg.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 9 points from the previous close to 12.37 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.78 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 12.09 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 11.97 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 52

Section 1 June 14, 1937

NATIONAL INCOME

National income produced in the United States increased in 1936 by nearly \$9,000,000,000, or about 16 percent over that of 1935, the largest increase, both absolutely and relatively, for any year of the recovery period, the Department of Commerce announced yesterday. Robert N. Nathan, chief of the National Income Section of the Division of Economic Research, reported in the June issue of the department's Survey of Current Business that the 1936 national income amounted to \$63,800,000,000, compared with \$55,000,000,000 in 1935. (Press.)

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

Confidential copies of the government reorganization bill by Senator Robinson disclosed Friday that it proposes several major modifications in the program recommended by President Roosevelt. The copies, distributed to members of the Senate Reorganization Committee, showed that the bill would retain the major framework of the Roosevelt proposal, but would authorize only one new government department instead of the two suggested by the President. Furthermore, it would eliminate one of the most controversial items in the President's original program, the putting of present independent boards and agencies under executive departments. (A.P.)

CANADIAN- AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The second conference on Canadian-American Affairs, designed to promote more intelligent understanding between the two countries on current problems and long-range trends, opens today at Queen's University, says a Kingston, Ontario, report to the New York Times. The first conference was held two years ago at St. Lawrence University. The conferences are held to round out the work of a survey which has been carried on for ^{four} years by an international group of seventy college and university professors under the direction of Professor James T. Shotwell of Columbia University and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

GERMAN BARTER

More than a score of German manufactured products have been added to the list of goods eligible for barter transactions with the United States, according to cable advices received Friday from Berlin by business organizations in New York City. Among the additions are a variety of machinery lines, including textile and embroidery equipment, machine tools, jewelry and some chemicals. (Press.)

Composition
of Milk

Dairy Industries (London, April) reports on a lecture by Dr. H. D. Kay, Director of the National Institute for Research in Dairying, on the control of the chemical composition of milk. "The most notable results," it says, "were obtained by feeding cows with thyroxin. There was a marked improvement in quality as judged by the content of solids not fat and further there was an increase in quantity of milk. So far as could be ascertained there was no decrease in time of lactation and there appeared to be no ill effect on the cow herself, either during the course of the experiments or afterwards."

Carbon Dioxide

"Added dollars for strawberry growers and sellers, Keeps Strawberries as well as brighter, firmer berries for the consumer, are advantages expected from a new carbon dioxide treatment which prolongs the salable life of the fruit," reports H. L. Harris, agricultural editor, University of Minnesota, in Country Gentleman (June). "A season's experiments by horticulturists and plant physiologists at the Minnesota Experiment Station have shown that this treatment keeps strawberries fresh from 24 to 48 hours longer. It slows down ripening and retards the mold which usually develops very rapidly when strawberries ^{are} removed from the refrigerator to retail shelves. Taste and digestibility of the fruit are not affected by the carbon dioxide when used as described. Very simple to apply, the treatment costs only about one cent for a 24-pint crate of strawberries. It reduces cold storage expenses and enables shipping fruit farther, since treated berries will keep better at 60° F. than will untreated ones kept in cold storage at 48°. Berries are treated from two to eight hours in an airtight chamber with a carbon dioxide concentration of 30 to 45 percent. One Minnesota fruit-growers' association is considering the construction of both a stationary gassing chamber and a portable one to be placed on a truck chassis for the benefit of its members. Treating the berries right in the truck will eliminate extra handling before taking them to market."

"Farm
Ideas"

"Farm Ideas" is the title of a new publication of which the June issue is Vol. 1, No. 1. It is "a medium of exchange of ideas on practical farming as presented by successful farmers--the solution of farm problems as worked out in actual farm practice and from experience."

"Y" Potato
Virus

Dr. R. N. Salaman, Potato Virus Research Station, School of Agriculture, England, writes to Nature (London, May 29) describing "methods of preparing an attenuated form of the 'Y' potato virus which affords complete protection to tobacco plants and partial protection to potato plants against the more virulent form. To obtain this immunizing preparation, the virus is either passed through a schizanthus plant or is first inoculated into root fibres of tobacco plants, under controlled conditions." "In every single case," he says, "it has been shown that the weak form affords complete protection against later inoculation with the normal 'Y' in tobacco. In the potato, variety President and Up-to-Date, the weak strains produce a much reduced reaction--a mottle in the upper leaves and in some cases a few fine streaks of necrosis on the under surface of some of the veins, while two or three lower leaves may drop...The possibility of inducing a immunity against one of the most destructive potato viruses is brought nearer..."

Congress, The Senate agreed to the House amendments to the
June 10 joint resolution (S.J.Res. 155) to create a joint congressional committee on tax evasion and avoidance (this measure will now be sent to the President). The Senate agreed to the conference report on the State, Justice, Commerce and Labor Appropriation Bill (H.R. 5779) for 1938 (this bill will now be sent to the President). The Senate agreed to the resolution (S.Res. 36) creating a special committee to investigate unemployment and relief. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment the resolution (S.Res. 137) to investigate certain activities of the American Cotton Cooperative Association in connection with the marketing of cotton financed by the Federal Government and the resolution was submitted to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Newell S. Boardman, of Wisconsin, to be regional director of the Resettlement Administration. Senator Smith addressed the Senate regarding the Federal Trade Commission's report on agricultural income and denied the charge that the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is keeping the contents of that report secret. The Senate received a report from the Federal Trade Commission, pursuant to law, on fruits, vegetables and grapes (agricultural income inquiry); referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Senate adjourned until Monday, June 14. The House passed the Dies bill (H.R. 6391) for deportation of criminal and other aliens. The House Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers submitted a report on the disposition of papers in the Department of Agriculture (H.Rept. 993).

Congress, By a vote of 230 to 93, the House passed the joint
June 11 resolution (H.J.Res. 375) to extend the so-called nuisance taxes. The House Committee on Appropriations reported out the bill (H.R. 7493) making appropriations for the civil functions of the War Department for 1938 (H.Rept. 1015). The House Committee on the District of Columbia reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 7472) to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia (H.Rept. 1016). The House received a message from the President recommending extension of the act of March 26, 1934, to authorize the reimbursement of exchange losses sustained by officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries, due to appreciation of foreign currencies in relation to the American dollar. The House received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to extend the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones act to Puerto Rico; referred to Committee on Agriculture. The House received a report from the Federal Trade Commission entitled "Report on Fruits, Vegetables and Grapes--Agricultural Income Inquiry"; referred Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The House adjourned until Monday, June 14.

Costa Rican A San Jose cable to the New York Times says Nicaragua
Cattle has prohibited the exportation of cattle to Costa Rica, although for years a considerable number has been imported there annually. When Costa Rica placed an import duty on cattle from Nicaragua to protect local cattlemen, Nicaragua retaliated with an export tax and now has decreed complete prohibition of such exports to Costa Rica.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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June 11 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-14.00; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.20-11.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.30-10.60. Spring lambs 12.10-13.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $130\frac{1}{2}$ - $132\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $128\frac{1}{2}$ - $130\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $103\frac{1}{2}$ - $109\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 H.Am.Durum, Duluth, $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $109\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 129-133; Chi. $121\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 111; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $91\frac{3}{4}$ - $96\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 123-126 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. $119\frac{3}{4}$ - $122\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $41\frac{1}{2}$ -44; K.C. 44-48; Chi. $45\frac{3}{4}$ -47; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 83-87; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 73-83; No. 2, Minneap. 55-57; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 189-193.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.25-\$3.50 per stave barrel in Eastern cities; mostly \$2 f.o.b. Washington. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.85-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in the East. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.35-\$2.60 in Cincinnati. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.25-\$4.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$0.75-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 75¢ f.o.b. North Texas points. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, medium sizes, \$580-\$640 per car in New York City; cash track \$225-\$400 f.o.b. Leesburg.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 12.39 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.78 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 12.11 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.99 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, $30\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

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Vol. LXV, No. 53

Section 1

June 15, 1937

ECONOMIC LIBERALISM

The economic barriers which separate nations must be relaxed if the world is ever to come to a rational understanding and peace, Newton D. Baker, said last night at the opening session of the second conference on Canadian-American affairs. Declaring the League of Nations has been disappointing because of a world atmosphere of economic nationalism of the most overt sort, Mr. Baker said the United States and Canada, because of their similar developments, have the best opportunity of setting the world an example of economic liberalism by expanding their trade agreement. ((New York Times.))

JAPANESE FINANCE PLAN

"The Cabinet (Japan) will be asked today to recognize problems are economic by adopting that its primary principles that later will be employed to control the budget," reports Hugh Byas in a Tokyo wireless to the New York Times. "Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, as head of the Planning Board, will, according to the newspaper Asahi, propose that the Cabinet adopt the following three principles as the basis of its financial policy: maintenance of a balance in Japan's international accounts; expansion of the nation's productive capacity; and, finally, forecasts of demand and supply of goods and measures to bring these into harmony..."

FRENCH TARIFFS

French Commerce Minister Paul Bastid warned Britain and the United States yesterday that France might abandon the tripartite monetary agreement unless tariff barriers against her were lowered. Mr. Bastid said that France felt her action in lowering tariffs and easing import quotas last fall had been strictly unilateral. (A.P.)

CIVIL SERVICE APPEAL BOARD

Rep. William B. Barry's bill to create a United States Civil Service Board of Appeals was indorsed in principle by the Federal Bar Association at a meeting of its legislative committee yesterday. The bill provides for a three-man board to conciliate differences between civil service employees and their superiors. One member would be chosen from the Civil Service Commission, one elected by the employees, and one appointed by the President. (Washington Post.)

Dry Ice From
Flue Gas

A new chemical process promising to make every smoking factory chimney in America a potential commercial source of dry ice was described at the ninety-third meeting of the American Chemical Society by J. Wellford Martin and D. H. Killefer, chemical engineers of New York City. The new method, which utilizes ammonia gas to speed up chemical reactions in giant absorption towers where flue gas is passed through a lye solution, permits substantial recovery of carbon dioxide from flue gases of relatively low carbon dioxide content, the engineers explained. Hitherto carbon dioxide could be economically obtained only as a by-product. (Ice and Refrigeration, June.)

Sociology

The two leading articles in June Rural Sociology are "My Drift into Rural Sociology" by Charles Josiah Galpin, of the department (retired) and "The Future Population Prospect" (an address) by O. E. Baker, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

REA Farm
Power Loans

The Rural Electrification recently closed its allotment books for the current year (fiscal) after earmarking \$46,499,482 for specific rural electrification projects out of a total of \$50,000,000 made available for loans this year under the act of 1936. Because several states, including New York, have not utilized their full quotas under the provision of the act that requires that half of the loan funds be reserved for states in proportion to the number of unelectrified farms, the balance of the loans could not be made. The allotments made this year, together with those made before the 1936 law, will cause construction of 60,000 miles of rural distribution lines and give 200,000 customers their first electricity. (Press.)

Horticultural
Research

Nature (London, May 22) reporting an exhibit at the Long Ashton Research Station, England, says: "Of particular interest was the attempt to grow cider varieties of vintage quality as bush trees. If this can be accomplished, crops may be borne in a much shorter time than by the usual method of standard tree production. The propagation of basket and cricket bat willows also aroused considerable interest. Progress in methods of pest and disease control was illustrated by exhibits, a recent development being the use of cuprous oxide as a seed treatment for early peas and zinc oxide for ornamentals. The control of plum sawfly and red spider was demonstrated by the use of combined washes containing white oil emulsion and rotenone-containing substances."

Wild Turkey
Comeback

The wild turkey is being given the opportunity to stage a comeback out in Jersey County, Illinois. Reports of a survey made on 8,000 acres of land leased to the state conservation department in 1935 indicate an increase of more than 300 percent in these birds since the first breeding stock was released in the fall of that year. The department set the ball rolling by liberating 107 birds raised in state game farms. A census taken last fall revealed between 600 and 800 birds on range. Prospects are for a favorable brooding season again this year. (Field & Stream, July.)

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations unassembled examinations: principal experiment station
 administrator, \$5,600, Office of Experiment Stations;
associate plant pathological inspector (plant disease control) \$3,200,
assistant plant pathological inspector (plant disease control); \$2,600,
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; senior steel plant engraver
(picture and vignette) \$21.12 a day (\$3.96 an hour for overtime), script
and letter engraver, \$15.39 a day (\$2.89 an hour for overtime), steel
plate engraver (picture and vignette) \$11.71 a day (\$2.19 an hour for
overtime), plate printer (established piece rates), Bureau of Engraving
and Printing. Applications must be on file with the Civil Service Com-
mission at Washington not later than the following dates: (a) July 12,
if received from states other than those named in (b) below; (b) July 15,
if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado,
Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

N.H. Recreation A ten-year recreational development program for New
Development Hampshire, to embody recommended policies and to be
 presented to the 1939 legislature, is proposed in the
biennial report of the State Planning and Development Commission just
transmitted to Governor Murphy and the legislature, says a Concord report
to the New York Times. Cooperating with the commission in working out
the program would be the Forestry and Recreation and Fish and Game De-
partments. Besides the recreation angle, the report contains the results
of two years of research into land and water resources, population, in-
dustry, transportation, state finances, community planning and zoning.
The material was coordinated to form a basis for orderly development of
resources and for a sound approach to public problems such as flood con-
trol by interstate pacts, rail, air and highway transportation, indus-
trial and agricultural progress and public finance.

Oregon The new milk, cream and butter grading act passed by
Dairy Law the Oregon legislature became operative last month, Solon
 T. White, director of agriculture, has announced. The new
act applies to all milk and cream sold to creameries, cheese factories,
ice cream plants and condensaries, but does not apply to market milk,
according to White. Under its provisions, dairy farmers will receive
a higher price for their first grade milk and A grade cream than for
second grade milk and B grade cream. All milk and cream will be sampled,
graded and tested at the plant to which it is delivered and bought on
grade.

April Foreign Sharp advances in both exports and imports between
Trade Up the United States and the principal foreign countries in
 April over the same month in 1936 were reported recently
by the Department of Commerce. In every instance, imports increased from
the seven grand divisions, amounting to \$287,252,000, against \$202,779,000
in April 1936. Exports increased from \$192,795,000 in April 1936 to
\$269,170,000 in April 1937. The only decrease was in the case of Oceania,
whose imports from the United States were valued at \$6,243,000 last April,
compared with \$6,758,000 for the same month in 1936. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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June 14 — Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.00-14.00; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.30-11.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.70. Spring lambs, 11.50-13.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 128 7/8-131 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 126 7/8-129 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 101-107; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 106-107; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 111³/₄-125¹/₄; Chi. 118¹/₂-122³/₄; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 111; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 87-93; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 118-121; St. Louis 118; No. 3, Chi. 113¹/₄-117¹/₄; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40 1/8-42 1/8; K.C. 44-48; Chi. 45-46¹/₂; No. 2 white oats, Minneap. 48¹/₂; No. 2 malting barley Minneap. 83-88; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 73-83; No. 2, Minneap. 56-58; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 185¹/₂-189¹/₂.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.25-\$3 per stave barrel in eastern markets; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$2.35-\$3.15 in the East; \$2.25 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in city markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.75-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, medium sizes, \$325-\$580 bulk per car in New York City; \$250-\$400 f.o.b. cash track at Gaineville. Georgia Unea peaches, various sizes, \$0.90-\$1.87¹/₂ per one-half bushel basket in city markets; \$1 f.o.b. Macon.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 13 points from the previous close to 12.15 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.78 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 11.86 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 11.76 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, 30¹/₂ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17¹/₂-18 cents; S.Daisies, 16³/₄-17¹/₄ cents; Y.Americas, 17¹/₄ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23¹/₂ cents; Standards, 21¹/₂ cents; Firsts, 20-20¹/₄ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

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Vol. LXV, No. 54

Section 1

June 16, 1937

RECOVERY SURVEY

"The League of Nations Economic Committee in its annual survey of the state and prospects of world recovery given out yesterday finds that economic conditions favor a renewed effort at international agreement but do not suffice," reports Clarence K. Streit in a Geneva wireless to the New York Times. "'The real solution is to be found in concerted action in three fields--economic, financial and political,' says the report. Disappointment is expressed that so few trade barriers have been lowered since devaluation of currencies and the survey finds quotas now not only unjustified but also 'a most serious impediment to a revival of international trade.'..."

HOUSE APPROVES FLOOD CONTROL

The House approved yesterday a \$194,328,000 appropriation for flood control, river and harbor improvements and related public works, says an Associated Press report. Carrying \$52,500,000 for flood control and \$128,000,000 for river and harbor work, the measure went through with only one amendment, which would permit the government to accept \$2,000,000 from Oklahoma City to increase the capacity of proposed flood-control dams at Fort Supply and Optima.

JAPANESE 5-YEAR PLAN

"Realizing that the chief problems before Japan are economic and realizing also that increased taxation or a substantial reduction in the fighting services' requirements are impracticable, the Cabinet announced yesterday its intention to embark on a five-year plan for the expansion of Japan's productive power," says Hugh Byas in a Tokyo wireless to the New York Times. "...Japan's 5-year plan will be carried out in close cooperation with Manchukuo, which has prepared a similar scheme and will be treated as an economic unit of the Japanese empire..."

WOOL MILL CONSUMPTION

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers yesterday announced the amount of apparel wools used by woolen and worsted mills weekly during April "was easily the highest consumption rate of any April since 1923," says an Associated Press report. The association described the amount "approximately 40 percent above what might be considered normal judged by the experience of the past ten years."

Stabilization and Research "Facts About Sugar (June) says editorially: "...In the broad sugar industry, on which it seems that production control has been or will be clamped, there is in general an excess of factory capacity and an excess of land in sugar crops. Under such circumstances it would appear that the technologist has no need to trouble himself with new ideas...But such forebodings are daily belied by the technologists themselves; the search for more convenient and less expensive methods of producing sugar was never more intense than at the present. For example, in Hawaii...within two or three years soil laboratories have been established on all the plantations, and a recent count shows more than 150 soil analysts and crop specialists engaged on the problem of producing more sugar at less cost per acre. While the upper limit to sugar production may be fixed by law or circumstance, the time has not arrived and probably never will arrive when a sugar technologist will lose interest in new aspects of science and applied mechanics that promise better, easier and cheaper means of producing sugar..."

Dairy Hormone Research Cecil E. Barger, under the title "Discoveries Point to Higher Production Cows" in Hoard's Dairyman (June 10) reports on the work of Dr. S. W. Turner and associates at the Missouri Experiment Station regarding the effect of hormones on milk production and breeding. "It is Dr. Turner's opinion," he says, "that a permanent and important long-range value of the discoveries relating to the hormones will be their value in the selection and mating of breeding animals which will correct the deficiencies now limiting milk production... The explanation of nicking may lie in the fact that endocrine glands of one family offset deficiencies of the glands of another family. If that is true, instead of finding by chance two families which nick, it will be possible to search the dairy world for a bull that exactly supplies the hormones in which a cow is lacking. By methods of artificial insemination, which are now being developed, sperm could be carried long distances by airplane from the bull to the cow. When it is considered that little more than ten years has passed since the discovery of the estrogenic hormone and that all the knowledge concerning the relation of the hormones to milk secretion has been gathered since that time, it is not too much to hope that many of the practical phases of the problem will be solved within an equal period in the future."

Milk Cure for Dysentery "Lamb dysentery and calf scours, both serious diseases, can now be controlled as the result of a discovery by Dr. J. N. Shaw and Dr. O. H. Muth of the Oregon State College," says W. L. Teutsch in Capper's Farmer (June). "Drenching with acidophilus milk shortly after the animals are born or at the time the infection is first observed is the method used. For the third consecutive year Oregon sheepmen and dairymen have used this method. Thousands of newborn lambs and calves have been saved. In Umatilla County, one of the extensive sheep range counties of Oregon...14 sheepmen treated 9,080 lambs with acidophilus milk under the direction of Dr. Shaw and W. A. Holt, county agent, with the result that over 3,000 lambs were either saved from death or from being seriously stunted..."

Congress,

June 14

The Senate passed the following: the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 68) providing for the appointment of a national unemployment and relief commission; the bill (S. 1375) to provide punishment of persons stealing animals moving in interstate commerce; the bill (H.R. 5721) to amend the federal register act to require government agencies to prepare a codification of all documents issued instead of a compilation (this bill will now be sent to the President); the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 57) to authorize the submission to Congress of a comprehensive national plan for the prevention and control of floods of all major rivers of the United States; the bill (S. 432) to add certain lands to the Cache National Forest. The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported out with amendments the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 361) making appropriations for relief purposes (S.Rept. 717). Senator McKellar had printed in the Record the minority views of certain members of the Committee opposing two amendments to the measure adopted by the committee: (1) the Byrnes amendment, providing for a 40 percent local contribution to the cost of certain relief projects, and (2) the Adams amendment, limiting the reappropriation of unexpanded balances to those "which have on the date of enactment of this resolution been obligated or the expenditure of which has been contracted." Senator Robinson stated that it is the intention to begin debate on the joint resolution June 15. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported out adversely, with amendments, the bill (S. 1392) to reorganize the judicial branch of the government (S.Rept. 711). By votes of 75 to 225 and 34 to 114, the House refused to consider the bill (H.R. 7472) to provide additional revenues for the District of Columbia. The House agreed to the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3687) to extend federal administration of the soil conservation and domestic allotment act, requiring that an annual report be made to Congress as activities under the act, but amended the Senate agreement to read as follows: "Sec. 2. Section 9 of such act is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: 'The Secretary shall transmit to the Congress a report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, and for each fiscal year thereafter, of the operations for such year under sections 7 to 14, inclusive, of this act, which report shall include a statement of the expenditures made and obligations incurred, by classes and amounts.'" The bill will now be returned to the Senate for action on the amendment to the Senate amendment before it can be sent to the President. The House passed the bill (H.R. 6906) to impose an excise tax on dealers in marihuana. The House Committee on Indian Affairs reported out with amendment the bill (H.R. 4399) authorizing payment to Indians for certain lands added by the United States to the Uintah National Forest (H.Rept. 1019).

Dry Ice Fruit

Shipping

London correspondence to Business Week (June 12) reports that modern refrigeration is behind "a new project for bringing Hungarian fruit to the British market. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., has developed a special container cooled by dry ice for the shipment of fresh fruit...Hungarian strawberries are normally available about six weeks before the British crop and considerably before the Dutch or French crops. About 50 containers, which hold from two to three tons of fruit, are ready for use. The containers are loaded right at the farm, are transported by truck train, ferry and train, and unloaded only when they reach the market, four or five days after they are picked."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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June 15 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.00-14.00; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.05-11.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Spring lambs 11.00-12.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 135 7/8-137 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 133 7/8-135 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 102 $\frac{1}{4}$ -108 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 H. Am. Dur.Duluth 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ -108 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*K. C. 112-127; Chi. 121-126 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 128; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 127; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 114; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 92-98. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 118-121; St. Louis 121; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -116. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 42 3/8-44 7/8; K.C. 47-51 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ -46 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 48. No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 83-88; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 73-83; No. 2 Minneap. 56-58. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 189 $\frac{1}{2}$ -193 $\frac{1}{2}$.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.15-\$2.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobbler's \$2-\$3 in the East; \$2.15-\$2.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.60-\$1.65 per 100 pounds in Cincinnati; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Ft. Smith and Oklahoma Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.65-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 50¢-60¢ f.o.b. North Texas points. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.50-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Resistants \$1.15-\$1.40 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Uneda peaches, all sizes, \$1-\$1.75 per 1/2 bushel basket in consuming centers; \$1 f.o.b. Macon. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, medium sizes, \$405-\$550 bulk per car in New York City; \$325-\$375 cash track f.o.b. Gainesville.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 12.20 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.82 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.89 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 11.85 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18-19 cents; S.Daisies, 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago - Nominal

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 55

Section 1

June 17, 1937

ASK FREIGHT RATE INCREASE Class I railroads asked the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday for an increase in the general freight rate structure because operating expenses are increasing "by leaps and bounds". The request was made when the commission opened final hearing on the petition of the carriers for a rate to replace surcharges which were terminated last December. (Press.)

LAND BANK LOAN RATE Gov. W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration notified Senators yesterday that he was opposed to any further extension of the emergency three and one-half percent rate on farm land bank loans. "The time has come to taper off on the interest subsidy to federal land bank borrowers with a view to discontinuing the subsidy at the earliest possible time," he said in a letter to Chairman Wagner (New York) of the Senate Banking Committee, which is considering a House bill to keep the three and one-half percent rate in effect for one year after June 30, when it is due to expire, and to provide for a four percent rate for the following year. (A.P.)

PEPPER FUTURES For the first time in the history of the New York Produce Exchange a futures market was opened yesterday for trading in black pepper. The market opened active and upward. The first sale was a September contract at 5.78 cents. Price changes are in units of 1-100th of a cent a pound. September futures rose quickly to 5.82. A contract calls for delivery of 33,600 pounds of Lampong black pepper. (A.P.)

FLOOD CONTROL RECOMMENDATION The Senate Appropriations Committee recommended yesterday a \$105,000,000 appropriation for flood control. The proposed appropriation was contained in a report on the War Department supply bill. The recommended sum for flood control is double the fund voted by the House day before yesterday, \$52,500,000. (A.I.)

FARMERS GRAIN CORPORATION W. C. Engel, vice president and general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, announced yesterday that operations of the corporation in the Pacific Northwest would cease on June 30. The North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., Spokane, Washington, regional stockholders of Farmers National in that area, will begin marketing on its own account with the movement of grain this year, Mr. Engel said. (A.P.)

Research
Patents

The New York Times (June 15) says editorially: "...After mature deliberation the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has committed itself to patenting the utilitarian discoveries and inventions of its faculty and student body. For five years it has had a patent committee of the faculty which has cautiously felt its way in this new field of exploiting research commercially. In the future M.I.T. patentees will be turned over to the Research Corporation, a non-profit organization which uses its income for the advancement of science. The patentees will receive some of the profit and M.I.T. the rest, to expend it after the manner of any endowment. A professor or student who wishes to deal with industry directly is at liberty to do so. M.I.T.'s endorsement of patents should go far to dispel the illusion that utilitarian research and the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake have nothing in common. Experience has shown that professors will not be tempted by gain to pursue merely the money-making lines of research...Not only is the institute helped to continue some work independently of philanthropy without lowering its standards, but inventions are produced which are bound to have an effect in advancing society as a whole. Lastly the professors derive comfort from the knowledge that their work is no longer appropriated by industry without any remuneration to themselves of the institution that they serve."

Fertility
Policy

Country Life (London, June 5) in an editorial, "The Fertility Policy", says: "...If war occurs, our national existence will be imperilled unless we can, at its outset, put ourselves in a position to provide a far greater proportion than would be possible at present of the food required for our fighting forces and our civil population. How is this to be done? A policy of immediate agricultural expansion on the grand scale might at once be adopted, so that, in the shortest possible time, the maximum amount of food would be produced in these islands (British Isles). This would entail a drastic cutting down of imports of foodstuffs and a corresponding rise in prices, with an interval when doubtful supplies would keep markets unsteady. It would also mean financial damage to Dominion farmers and disorganization of our arrangements with them and with the Argentine...Any drastic policy of food production for war purposes pursued in peace time would, as Mr. Morrison has pointed out, entail the ploughing up of an extensive area of grassland, serious damage to our livestock industry, and a complete regimentation of the farming community...The government has preferred to continue its efforts to improve the general prosperity and efficiency of home agriculture and to rely upon a constructive effort to increase the fertility and productivity of the soil. The specific proposals made recently follow very closely the policy which has been consistently advocated in these columns. Soil fertility is regarded as the reservoir of productivity which may be relied upon in time of emergency..."

Rural Sales

Daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas for May were about 11 percent higher in dollar volume than for May 1936, the Commerce Department preliminary figures indicate. A contraseasonal increase of 2 1/2 percent was shown in sales for May as compared with April of this year. (Press.)

Congress, The Senate began debate of the relief bill (H.J.Res. June 15 361). The amendment sponsored by Senator Adams, which would limit expenditure of unexpended balances to those which have been actually obligated, was rejected by a vote of 25 to 53. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments the following bills: the farm tenancy bill (S. 106) (S.Rept. 732) and the bill S. 2229) to permit members of Congress to enter into agreements under agricultural programs (S.Rept. 733). The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce reported out with amendments the bill (S. 18) to establish a national safety standards commission to reduce the danger of accidents at highway grade crossings and drawbridges (S.Rept. 737). The Senate Committee on Finance reported out with amendments the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 375) to extend certain "nuisance taxes" (S.Rept. 731). The House passed the War Department civil appropriation bill (H.R. 7493) for 1938 (which contains an item of \$500,000 to be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for flood control). Mr. Johnson, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Democratic Steering Committee of the House, announced that the committee has been discussing the farm tenancy bills and pledged the support of the steering committee to the measures.

Wisconsin Farm The venture of Chris L. Christensen (Dean, Wisconsin Folk School College of Agriculture) into low-priced adult rural education--the University of Wisconsin's "Farm Folk School"--has about outgrown its rebuilt sheep barn and wartime army barrack quarters, says a Madison report by the Associated Press. Wisconsin farmers like his idea of a mid-November to mid-March, two-year agricultural course for their sons, who pay \$98.50 a year for board, room, tuition and ordinary medical care. A lot of farmers who want their sons to come back to the home place hesitated to send them to "ag" school, Christensen said, because often, after four years of university training they turned to technical or educational agriculture. Others could not afford to send their sons to college for four years or spare them from farm work for the full course. The only entrance requirement is two or three years apprenticeship on the farm. Most students are in their 20's, although some have passed 30. Some have not been schooled beyond the eighth grade.

"Calapproved" "California growers of field and grain crops are beginning to reap the benefit of a seed project started several years ago by four agencies banding together to assist in developing purer and better quality seed for California," says J. H. Currie in Country Gentleman (July). "These four agencies were the California Farm Bureau Federation, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Agriculture and the agronomy division of the University of California. This group developed what is known as the Cal-approved seed project. Calapproved seed is now California's purest seed. It is first grown by the division of agronomy of the University of California who carefully inspect it...Then farmers are selected to grow the seed. Just before harvest it is again carefully inspected...In 1936, 112 farmers in 22 counties grew 27 varieties of Calapproved seed of wheat, barley, oats, milo, rice, beans, cowpeas and Ladino clover. The increased tonnage per acre and the higher quality of the 1937 crops produced from this seed clearly reveal the superiority of this high-grade seed."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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June 16 -- Livestock At Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.25-14.25; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.80-11.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Spring lambs 11.00-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 135 7/8-137 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 133 7/8-135 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 102½-108½; No. 1 H.Amber.Durum, Duluth, 123½-133½; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 115½-126¼; Chi. 123-127½; St. Louis 125; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 127½; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 113; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 92 3/8-99 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 117-120½; St. Louis 118-120; No. 3, Chi. 110½-116¼; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 44 7/8-46 1/8; K.C. 47-51; Chi. 45½-47¾; St. Louis 48½; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 83-88; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 73-83; No. 2, Minneap. 57-59; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 190-194.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2-\$2.60 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.65-f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$2-\$2.90 in the East; \$1.85-\$2 f.o.b. East Shore points. Alabama, Louisiana and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.60 per 100 pounds in city markets; 85¢-\$1 f.o.b. Oklahoma points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.65-\$2.25 in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 65¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. North Texas points. Georgia Uneeda peaches, various sizes, \$1-\$1.65 per half-bushel basket in city markets; \$1 f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.25-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Resistants \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 26-28 pounds average, auction sales, \$575-\$605 bulk per car in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 12.24 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.93 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.93 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.83 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, 30½ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18-19 cents; S.Daisies, 17-17½ cents; Y.Americas, 17¼-17½ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23½ cents; Standards, 21¼-21½ cents; Firsts, 20¼ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 56

Section 1

June 18, 1937

WORLD FARM CONGRESS

The Seventeenth International Agricultural Congress, which opened at The Hague yesterday, was attended by Prince Bernhard and Premier Hendryk Colijn, says a wireless to the New York Times. The Premier said that restriction of the exchange of agricultural produce largely was responsible for the world's economic difficulties. Mr. Colijn suggested that the congress give attention to the following: that undue agricultural protection is detrimental to the farmers as well as the nation; that limited protection is acceptable; that the moment is favorable for reconsidering limitations as world prices are rising; and that a return to prewar economic legislation is desirable.

FARM TENANT BILL ACTION

The House Agriculture Committee approved yesterday a revised farm tenancy bill authorizing an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for liberal loans to tenants and sharecroppers in 1938. The new bill retained a provision authorizing an appropriation of \$10,000,000 in 1938 for purchase and retirement of submarginal land from cultivation. Authorizations for farm home purchase loans were stopped up to \$25,000,000 in 1939 and \$50,000,000 in 1940. (A.P.)

U.S.-CANADIAN CONFERENCE

The peace and freedom of the world depend on a close understanding between the British Commonwealth and the United States, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, yesterday told the second conference on Canadian-American Affairs. Much the same idea was voiced by Owen D. Young, who declared that any impairment of free government in either Canada or the United States would constitute a danger to the other country. (Press.)

LAND BANK RATE BILL

President Roosevelt termed "disturbing" yesterday a bill passed by the House to continue an emergency 3 1/2 percent interest rate on federal land bank loans and reduce the rate on other farm mortgage obligations. He said in a letter which was read to the Senate Banking Committee that the legislation would cost the Treasury more than \$40,000,000 a year. W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, told the committee that the proposed reduction raised the possibility that the Farm Mortgage Corporation would be unable to meet its obligations. (A.P.)

Seed Cleaning and Treating "The agronomy department of the Illinois College of Agriculture has arranged for twelve traveling trucks equipped with seed cleaning and treating machinery, so as to meet the farmers' demand for better seed and larger yields," says Grain & Feed Journals (June 9). "...One Indiana mill has profited largely through the operation of trucks equipped with seed cleaning and treating machinery, and not only found the operation of traveling trucks profitable, but the mill has been able to buy a much better grade of wheat at home and has paid many of its farmer patrons an attractive premium for their crop. Most elevator operators have sufficient power to operate cleaning and treating machinery far better than any equipment hauled about the country on a truck. If the farmers are willing to pay 5 cents a bushel to a trucker to clean and treat their seeds, they surely would be willing to pay as much to the elevator operator."

NYA Farm Youth Aid Sons and daughters of tenant and other low income farm families will be offered agricultural and home making training courses through a nation-wide project of the National Youth Administration, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and various state schools and colleges. Farm youth who have not been able to go beyond elementary school will be selected on the basis of eligibility for NYA employment and ability to profit by the training plan. They will be assigned in groups as special students in one to three month courses, receiving tuition, subsistence and a \$5 monthly cash allowance. They will have practical instruction in farm and home economics subjects and work half time on projects on the school or other public property. (Survey, June.)

Birth and Death Rates Figures showing a declining birth rate and a rising death rate in the United States were made public recently by Secretary Roper, who stated that for the second consecutive year the birth rate dropped, the record for 1936 being only one-tenth of a point above the all-time low of 16.5 a thousand of population in 1933. The death rate for 1936 was 11.5, a new high. There were 2,136,039 births registered in the United States last year, the Secretary said, a rate of 16.6 live births for each thousand of estimated population. The 1934 rate of 17.1 declined in 1935 to 16.9. As the birth rate drops the death rate moves upward, according to Census Bureau figures made public by the Secretary. The death rate in 1933 for each thousand of population was 10.7. In 1934 it was 11.0. It dropped back to 10.9 in 1935. "Among other things the figures indicate definitely that we must give more thought to the improvement of rural areas from which in the past much of our leadership has come and from which we need to have it come in the future," Mr. Roper said. (Press.)

One-Variety Cotton Plan "Harrison County, Texas, has set an example which is highly encouraging in the movement for the improvement of cotton produced in the Southwest," says an editorial in Cotton and Cotton Oil News (June 12). "Sixteen hundred cotton farmers have entered into a compact to grow the same variety of superior cotton, and the banks, the cottonseed-oil mill and the Marshall Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the county agent representing the U.S. Depart-

ment of Agriculture and the A. and M. College of Texas are backing the movement with expert advice and substantial rewards...If the plans are executed as planned, there will be an end of the deplorable, uneconomic and unfair practice of 'hog round' buying of cotton in Harrison County; the farmer who grows good cotton will receive the price to which he is entitled and the farmer who grows inferior cotton will suffer the discount due for inferior quality...Of all the phases of the undertaking we venture the suggestion that the proposed community meetings of farmers and ginnerers are perhaps the most important...Farmers as a class are prone to follow the beaten track, to plant each year what they planted the last year, to market in the same old way and to accept what is offered without diligent inquiry into market values and without any accurate knowledge of the factors of supply and demand...Ginnerers, likewise, incline to maintain the established practice; they are agreeable to accommodate their farm customers by buying their cotton as it is ginned, but few of them are experts in classing; and so they play safe and buy the cotton on a basis low enough to protect themselves against loss and if possible to afford a reasonable profit, and being unable to distinguish accurately between grades and staples they buy it all at a uniform price..."

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the relief bill (H.J.Res.
June 16 361) all time being used to discuss the Byrnes amendment,
 providing for a 40 percent local contribution to the cost
of certain relief projects. The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported
out with amendments the War Department Military Appropriation Bill (H.R.
6692) for 1938 (S.Rept. 739). The Senate Committee on Post Offices and
Post Roads reported out with an amendment the bill (H.R. 6625) to dispense
with the necessity for insurance by the government against loss or damage
to valuables in shipment (S.Rept. 738).

Porous Hose C. W. Ellenwood, Ohio (Wooster) Experiment Station,
Irrigation in an item in Country Gentleman (July) on porous hose irri-
 gation, says: "...Recently improvements have been made in
the hose which add to its life and also speed up the flow of the water.
These things have been accomplished by mold-proofing the hose and instal-
ling shoe-eyelot openings at frequent intervals. The general effect of
applying water by means of this perforated hose is that of a sprinkling
system rather than the gradual oozing, as in the case of the ordinary can-
vas hose. The eyelots are usually faced alternately in opposite directions
so that the water will be distributed laterally both ways from a single
line of hose. With fair pressure the water will be delivered evenly over
an area extending 18 or 20 feet from the hose. This new type of canvas
hose has been used mainly for orchard irrigation, but it would seem to be
adapted for a wide range of garden and small-fruit crops."

Muskrats Muskrats, immigrant animals from America, are regarded
 as pests in the western part of Europe, but in the U.S.S.R.
they are being encouraged to colonize the vast northern marsh lands, as an
addition to Russian fur resources. (Science Service.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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June 17 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.25-14.25; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Spring lambs 11.00-12.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 138 5/8-140 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 136 5/8-138 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 103-109; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 108-109; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -126; Chi. 120 $\frac{3}{4}$ -125 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 123 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 113; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ -99 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 117-119 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 116; No. 3, Chi. 112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -114 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45 1/8-46 1/8; K.C. 49-51 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 45-47; St. Louis 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 85-90; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 75-85; No2, Minneap. 57-59; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 188 $\frac{1}{2}$ -192 $\frac{1}{2}$.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2-\$2.65 per stave barrel in the East; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$2.25-\$2.75 in eastern markets; \$1.75-\$1.90 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.60 per 100 pounds in the Middle West; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Fort Smith, Arkansas. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 50¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Georgia Early Rose peaches, various sizes, \$1-\$2 per one-half bushel basket in city markets; \$1.15-\$1.50 f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.50-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Resistants \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, medium sizes, \$430-\$665 bulk per car in New York City; \$225-\$375 f.o.b. cash track Gainesville.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 7 points from the previous close to 12.31 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.97 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 12.01 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 11.94 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18-19 cents; S.Daisies, 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 57

Section 1

June 21, 1937

GERMAN LAND DISTRIBUTION A Berlin report by the Associated Press says millions of German farms will change hands, it was estimated last night, through a nation-wide redistribution program designed to increase the country's food producing efficiency. The program was outlined in a 20-page decree published in newspapers, but not effective until next January 1. The vast project also includes reclamation and land levy--somewhat similar to capital levy--provisions by which hundreds of thousands of Germans now without land will get farms.

FAVORS ANGLO-AMERICAN PACT A London wireless to the New York Times says Premier Richard L. Butler of the State of South Australia Friday made himself the first of all the Dominion statesmen in London to speak out boldly in favor of an Anglo-American trade treaty. Mr. Butler expressed the hope that this year would mark "two great events, firstly, a better Anglo-German relationship, and secondly, a treaty with the United States which will open up avenues for largely increased international trade." Mr. Butler's advocacy had special significance because he is a member of Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons' United Australia party and represents one of the most important wheat and wool producing, fruit growing and dairying states in Australia.

JAPANESE TRADE BALANCE A Tokyo report by the Associated Press says Japan's unfavorable trade balance since the beginning of 1937 Saturday had reached such proportions as to cause the Cabinet to adopt early balancing of international payments as one of the major planks of its platform. Fresh measures for rigid control of imports and foreign exchange were understood to be imminent. Since January 1 imports into Japan had reached a total of 2,108,000,000 yen, the highest on record for a similar period. The margin of imports over exports was 625,000,000 yen, the highest since the months just after the great earthquake of 1923.

LOAN RATE A Senate banking subcommittee approved Friday a House bill to continue emergency low interest rates on some farm loans and reduce others. The House passed the measure on June 7. (A.P.)

Livestock Testing Association "Based on the fact that there is a wide variation in livestock returns from farm to farm, fifty Fillmore County (Minnesota) farmers are pioneering with a new type of livestock management association in conjunction with the Minnesota Extension Service in an effort to increase the net returns from their livestock operations," says S. B. Cleland, farm management specialist, University of Minnesota, in Country Gentleman (July). "The new association, which was initiated this spring, operates much along the lines of the cow testing associations, except that it covers all classes of livestock. The association employs a field agent who visits each farm every sixty days. Some of his duties are as follows: he operates a standard cow testing association on the bimonthly plan, testing each cow for butterfat and milk production; he assists with certain records kept by the farmers, including feed records showing the feed fed to each class of livestock, and purchases and sales of livestock and livestock products; he supervises a sow testing project by which each litter of pigs is ear marked at birth and weighed at sixty days of age to aid in developing more efficient hogs through a selective breeding program. For those especially interested in beef, sheep, horse or poultry production, he assists with special records designed for those classes of livestock. As a result of membership in this association, the farmers will be able to obtain information as to the production, income and feed cost for each cow; the quantity of feed fed and feed costs for the hogs, sheep, beef cattle, poultry and any other class of livestock; a comparison of sows for weights of litters produced; special production records for each class of livestock, such as pigs per litter, pounds of lamb per ewe and number of eggs per hen; quantity and value of sales for each class of livestock..."

Airplane Dusting J. H. Currie, author of "Air Raid on Pests" in the Farm Journal (July) says in part: "It is on the Pacific Coast that airplane dusting has been most widely used... Hard as it is to get actual figures showing acreage dusted or sprayed, a report of the California Department of Agriculture shows that over 100,000 acres were dusted or sprayed by plane in California in 1935. Authorities agree that this acreage was increased in 1936... Better equipped planes and better trained personnel have greatly assisted in reducing costs until in many sections they now compare favorably with ground dusting. The latest planes used in this work are built specially for dusting or spraying... Some of the new planes carry from 500 to 1,100 pounds of dust depending on the altitude and type of landing field used. It requires from 8 to as high as 50 pounds of dust to cover an acre, depending on the crop. Liquid sprays are harder to apply than dusts but recent improvements in atomizers are making them much more popular... Custom work, most of it is. A California operator recently told me that he charged from 3 to 3 1/2 cents a pound to apply dusts and from 23 to 30 cents per gallon for spray. The farmer usually supplies the insecticides and hauls it out to the landing field..."

Cork Trees The government of Portugal has decreed that cork can be stripped from trees only once in every nine years, says a Lisbon report to the New York Times. The absence of restrictions heretofore had led cork growers to put an inferior quality on the market.

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the relief bill (H.J. June 17 Res. 361). The House began debate on the District of Columbia tax bill (H.R. 7472). The House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported out with amendment the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 379) authorizing federal participation in the New York World's Fair 1939 (H.Rept. 1044). The same committee reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 7512) substituting July 1, 1933, for July 15, 1933, as the date following which officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries may be reimbursed for losses due to appreciation of foreign currencies, under the act of March 26, 1934 (H.Rept. 1043).

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the emergency relief June 18 appropriation bill (H.J. Res. 361) for 1938. The House passed the District of Columbia tax bill (H.R. 7472). The House Committee on Agriculture reported out with amendment the farm tenancy bill (H.R. 7562) (H.Rept. 1065). Both Houses adjourned until Monday, June 21.

Western "Straw Farming" "Increasing seriousness of the loss of soil from wind and water erosion has caused many wheat farmers of the Pacific Northwest to adopt 'straw farming' methods," says W. L. Teutsch, Oregon State College, in Capper's Farmer (June). "Straw farming means careful preservation of the crop residue, straw and stubble, turning it down so as to leave it on or near the surface, adding organic matter to the soil, increasing moisture holding capacity and in substantial measure preventing the soil from washing or blowing...The approved 1937 fashion in summer fallow for the Pacific Northwest is trashy fallow. It is as free from weeds as the old style fallow but it is by no means free of 'trash'...The principal tools of the summer fallow farmer...have been discarded in favor of the disk or 'wheatland' plow, the duck-foot cultivator, the rod-weeder and the disk harrow...R. L. Cline, Prescott County, Washington...estimates that this straw farming method has increased his yields from 5 to 7 bushels an acre...since he began straw farming he has experienced practically no erosion from wind or water and his soil holds nearly all moisture which falls on it..."

Canadian Farm Recovery Return of better times to the agriculturists in Canada is seen in the increase in sales of horses, tractors and other farm implements, says a United Press report from Ottawa. The increasing prominence of the horse as a provider of power on farms is the most surprising development. The Department of Agriculture reports that more horses are being put to work on farms every year, despite the increased use of tractors. At the same time the export demand for horses, particularly from Great Britain and the United States, is increasing and prices are mounting rapidly.

Farm Tenants Over 1,000 tenants bought farms from the federal land banks in February, March and April of this year, according to a statement by Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. Myers said that figures compiled to determine how many tenants embraced the opportunity to own farms through sale of federal land bank properties showed that 25 percent of the 4,467 farms sold by the banks in the three months were bought by tenants. (FCA, No. 8-93.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 18 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.25-14.25; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50. Hogs 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.25-11.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.70. Spring lambs 11.00-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $138\frac{3}{4}$ - $140\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $136\frac{3}{4}$ - $138\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 103-109; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 107-108; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $111\frac{1}{2}$ - $125\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 121 - $124\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 113; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $92\frac{1}{4}$ - $99\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $116\frac{3}{4}$ -120; St. Louis $115\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. $111\frac{1}{2}$ - $115\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $114\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 46-47; K.C. 50-52; Chi. $46\frac{1}{2}$ - $47\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $48\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley Minneap. 85-90; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 70-80; No. 2, Minneap. 58-60; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $186\frac{3}{4}$ - $190\frac{3}{4}$.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per stave barrel in the East; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia stock \$2-\$2.25 in the East; \$1.70-\$1.80 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.65 per 100 pounds in the Middle West; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Fort Smith and Oklahoma points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.65-\$2 in eastern cities. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Georgia Early Rose peaches, various sizes, \$1-\$2 per one-half bushel basket in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.50-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$1.15-\$1.35 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, medium sizes, \$405-\$545 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; \$225-\$375/cash track Gainesville. f.o.b.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 12.35 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.17 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 12.06 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.95 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18-19 cents; S.Daisies, 17- $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $17\frac{1}{4}$ - $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22 - $23\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 58

Section 1

June 22, 1937

INSULIN
DISCOVERY Obesity was traced to the blood and linked to a control of blood sugar by the pancreas, in a discovery reported yesterday to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Experiments on white rats with a new form of insulin gave medical science for the first time an animal with which to study the puzzles of overweight. The discovery was announced by Dr. Eaton M. McKay and Richard H. Barnes of the Scripps Metabolic Institute, La Jolla, California. (A.P.)

BRAZILIAN
BANKING Arthur de Souza Costa, Finance Minister of Brazil, proposed yesterday to officials of the United States that the Brazilian banking system be reorganized--possibly with the assistance of United States gold credit--as the best possible means of improving mutually profitable trade between the two countries. The minister, who heads an economic and financial mission from Rio de Janeiro, and Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Ambassador to Washington, made the proposal at their first conference with Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State.(A.P.)

NORRIS ON
POWER BILL The Norris bill to create seven regional power and conservation authorities "makes power secondary to navigation and flood control all the time," Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska testified at the opening of hearings yesterday before a Senate agriculture subcommittee. Senator Norris said it was contemplated in drafting the bill that where, in constructing a dam, a question arose between navigation and flood control as against power generation, the dispute would be resolved in favor of the former. (Press.)

JAPANESE
TIMBER DEAL Japanese interests, eager to develop a dependable supply of timber and other raw materials in British Columbia to maintain the pace of their industrial expansion, closed deals yesterday for more than \$1,000,000 worth of timber on Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands, according to a Montreal report to the New York Times. The timber tract is at Port McGill and comprises 600,000,000 board feet.

Chemistry and the Farmer Secretary Wallace writes on "Chemistry and the Farmer" in Country Home (June). He says in part: "The Department of Agriculture today is more interested and more active in finding ways to make chemistry serve the farmer than ever before. It is also more disturbed today than ever before about the way in which the name of chemistry is invoked to stir up false hope among farmers. With the genuine research chemists who do not engage in politics or propaganda, I have the greatest sympathy. But with those who claim that a 'new chemistry' will at any time in the near future absorb our agricultural surplus, solve our industrial problems and make unnecessary Federal consideration of the farm surplus and the unemployment problems, I have no sympathy. Because I feel this way and have expressed my opinion openly, the Department of Agriculture has been criticized in certain quarters as being indifferent toward the development of new industrial outlets for farm products...The department's search for industrial outlets for farm products has been intensified in recent years. It has more chemists engaged in that field today than ever before, and much of this important research is under the direction of Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. In June, 1936, the department had recently completed or had under way a large number of separate projects looking toward the industrial utilization of farm products...There's a big difference between pushing ahead with scientific investigations that are sound and have the earmarks of long-time benefits, and in telling farmers that new research will solve their surplus problems and speedily usher in a new and better day for agriculture...If corn could be had for 25 cents a bushel--a price that would bankrupt corn growers--the cost of including 2 per cent alcohol with 13-cent gasoline would add a little over a quarter of a cent to the cost of a gallon. To include 5 percent⁹ alcohol would add about three-quarters of a cent, while 10 per cent of alcohol would add nearly a cent and a half a gallon. But notice what happens when the price of corn rises to 50 and 75 cents a bushel, where it has to be at present before farmers can make anything. Fifty-cent corn would mean that a 10 percent alcohol blend would add more than 2 1/2 cents a gallon to the price of gasoline, and 75-cent corn would add almost 4 cents to the price. It is doubtful if the public could be persuaded to pay that extra cost. Farmers cannot expect consumers to pay a penalty for using their products...There is need for an organization that can carry on the work of chemical anticipation and chemical imagination year after year, without publicity or fanfare until really worthwhile things are discovered. That's the way the Department of Agriculture is trying to conduct its research. But we shall not ask farmers to produce for a market that does not yet exist, or for markets that offer ruinously low prices. The use of farm products chemically must be on an economically sound basis as well as a chemically sound basis..."

FTC Jam Order The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the National Kream Company, Inc., and its distributing subsidiary, National Foods, Inc., both of Brooklyn, to stop representing certain of their products as "pure preserves" or "pure jam" when it fails to abide by the accepted housewife's formula of one cup of sugar to one of fruit in the making of these products. (Press.)

Irradiated- The French correspondent of the Medical Record (June Food Control 16) says: "Protests were voiced against the indiscriminate sale of irradiated or supposedly irradiated foods to the public. The (French) Ministry of Public Health has been prompt to act on this hint, and it has issued instructions to local health authorities to forbid the sale of such foods by any save duly authorized chemists. The over-anxious mother wishing to pump generous supplies of all the known vitamins into her children will henceforth have to desert the grocer's store for the chemist's shop and in so doing she will automatically learn that she is dealing with a drug rather than with a food."

Wild Life "...On Muscongus Bay, near Damariscotta, Maine, the Camp Course Todd Wild Life Sanctuary Camp is giving a series of six 2-week courses for teachers and laymen from mid-June to early September," reports Carl W. Ziegler in the New York Times (June 20). "Conducted by the National Association of Audubon Societies, with experienced entomologists, botanists and natural history instructors, the camp demonstrates to teachers the best methods of developing in children a lasting interest in wild life...Last year, in the first experimental season, the teacher training courses enrolled 223 men and women from 24 states and Canada. Together with the trade school and high school teachers were a lawyer, a life insurance actuary, a private secretary, a librarian, a business man, a photoengraver, a clergyman and an administrator..."

Organized Knowledge The future of the nation depends much upon "organized knowledge in the form of science," Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution, said recently at Pasadena, California, at the dedication of a new hall at Mount Wilson Observatory. "The great opportunity of the future seems quite definitely to lie in that development of new knowledge which we commonly characterize as research," he said. (A.P.)

Corn-Gluten Poultry Feed "When it became evident last summer that Nebraska farmers faced a serious grain shortage, Prof. F. E. Mussehl, chairman of the department of poultry husbandry, University of Nebraska, started tests with corn-gluten feed in an effort to find something to take the place of corn in the poultry mash," reports J. R. Redditt, University of Nebraska, in Country Gentleman (July). "Laying hens did so well that by the end of the year most of the laying flock was receiving corn-gluten feed in the place of ground corn in the mash. During January excellent production was maintained. But the most important fact was that the eggs were being produced at a lower cost than from hens on a corn ration. When the hatching season started in January and February, the hatchability from the corn-gluten fed hens was excellent...The chicks did as well as this as on other feeds. Rate of growth, feather growth, even pigmentation in the yellow-legged varieties were as good as had ever been observed...The excellent feather growth was, in all probability, due to the high fiber content of this mash--about 10 percent--compared with 5 to 7 percent in most chick feeds...Nebraska farmers have been able to reduce poultry feed costs considerably, since corn-gluten feed is available at about \$15 a ton less than they have been asked to pay for corn. Whether corn-gluten feed will continue to be used for poultry depends upon the price and availability of corn..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 21 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.25-14.25; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.35-11.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.75. Spring lambs 11.00-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $137\frac{1}{2}$ - $140\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $135\frac{1}{2}$ - $138\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 106-112; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 110-111; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 108-121 (Nom); Chi. $120\frac{1}{2}$ -128; St. Louis 130 (Nom); No. 1 S.R.Wr.St. Louis 130 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 115; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $95\frac{1}{2}$ - $105\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $117\frac{1}{2}$ -121; St. Louis 117; No. 3, Chi. $112\frac{1}{4}$ -117; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 48-49; K.C. 49-50; Chi. $45\frac{1}{2}$ - $46\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 50; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 86-91; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 76-86; No. 2, Minneap. 60-62; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 187-191.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$1.85-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern markets; \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$2-\$2.65 in the East; \$1.75 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$0.90-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.75-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; Resistants \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rose peaches all sizes, \$1-\$1.75 per one-half bushel basket in city markets; \$1.15 f.o.b. Macon. Tom Watson (Florida) watermelons, auction sals, medium sizes, \$410-\$575 bulk per car in New York City; \$225-\$325 f.o.b. cash track Gainesville.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 12.37 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.37 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 12.05 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 11.96 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $30\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $30\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $29\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18-19 cents; S.Daisies, $17\frac{1}{4}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $17\frac{1}{4}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22- $22\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $20\frac{3}{4}$ cents; (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXV, No. 59

Section 1

June 23, 1937

GERMANY'S ECONOMICS

"In an article welcoming the ninth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which is meeting in Berlin next week," says Otto D. Tolischus in a wireless to the New York Times, "Colonel General Hermann Goering, Commissioner in charge of the Four-Year Plan, yesterday emphasized anew that Germany had no intention of changing her economic policies but would pursue national independence through economic independence on the basis of the Four-Year Plan and controlled foreign trade..."

SYLVATIC PLAGUE

Rapid spread of bubonic plague, disguised in a new form (sylvatic plague) among animals in the Western United States, with a prediction that it may go to the Ohio River and be dangerous to man, was reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Denver yesterday, according to an Associated Press report. The warning was given by C. R. Eskey, senior surgeon, U.S. Public Health Service, San Francisco. The present spread of plague is among ground squirrels principally.

PACK BEQUEST

Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, New Jersey, a leader in the movement to conserve the nation's forests, left \$57,000 of his estate, estimated at \$1,000,000, to forestry organizations, it was disclosed yesterday. (New York Times.)

ADOPT 40-HOUR TEXTILE WEEK

The convention establishing the 40-hour week in the textile industry was adopted by the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva yesterday, by a vote of 88 to 41, with 38 abstentions--3 votes more than necessary for a two-thirds majority. "A great victory," commented Miss Grace Abbott, chief United States delegate. (New York Times.)

SUBSIDIZED EXPORTS

Branding the type of competition that American exporters are meeting from Germany in the Brazilian market as "unscrupulous and unfair," the American Chamber of Commerce in Brazil in a special report to the National Foreign Trade Council in New York City suggested yesterday that some sort of special import duty be levied by Brazil against subsidized German exports to that market. The report will be turned over to the Department of State. (Press.)

Beetle in Belgium "Thanks to the strenuous efforts made by the Belgian Ministry of Agriculture, the progress of the Colorado beetle in Belgium appears to have been checked and every effort is being made to prevent any reappearance of this pest of potato fields," says the Gardeners' Chronicle (London, June 5). "...Coloured illustrations of the beetle in all its various forms are posted in every municipal office throughout the country so that everyone knows what to look out for...Anyone finding a specimen of the pest is obliged, on pain of a heavy fine, to notify the Burgomaster of his district; the Burgomaster then wires to the Ministry of Agriculture. As regards Holland, the beetle has not yet been notified there, but the greatest anxiety is felt lest, having been found in Belgium, it finds its way over the frontier of the border provinces..."

Animal Population Report "The first annual report of the Oxford University University Bureau of Animal Population is summarized by a correspondent of the London Times," says Science (June 18). He writes: "Their main research, on the fluctuations in numbers of voles, is supported by the Royal Society, the Forestry Commission, the Medical Research Council and the Agricultural Research Council, and there has been cooperation with the Scottish Meteorological Office and the London Zoo. The research on partridge numbers is chiefly financed by Imperial Chemical Industries, with aid from private estate owners. An example of cooperative research is that on the fluctuation of the snowshoe rabbit in North America. For this, reports are analyzed from nearly 700 observers; the Hudson's Bay Company, Canadian National Parks Service, a paper corporation in Anticosti, Alaska Game Commission, Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Bureau of Biological Survey..."

First 4-H Club Forest First to have a 4-H club forest is the honor that belongs to Oswego County, New York. This 47-acre forest at Amboy was planted in 1934 on abandoned land turned over to the 4-H'ers by the county board of supervisors. To date 13,000 trees have been planted on 12 acres of the open sandy land and more will be planted. Last year the club boys and girls cut enough white pine from the forest to furnish lumber and shingles for a club house 16 feet square. (Farm Journal, July.)

Rural Population Research An item in American Sociological Review (June) says: "The advisory committee of the Social Science Research Council feels the advisability of redefining the research needs for large elements in our rural population. It is becoming increasingly evident that former research concerning the problems of these people is not adapted to their needs considering the new forces which have come into their life. These people are neither urban nor predominantly commercial farmers. Their problems have been accentuated by recent social changes in communication, transportation, the depression and national agrarian policies. The general characteristics of this group are that they are non-commercial and more or less handicapped by low and precarious incomes... These population groups are to a large extent the seedbed for the American people in that fertility rates of 1930 were between 150 to 175 percent of reproduction as contrasted with 75 percent for the large cities, 95 percent for the towns and 125 percent for the commercialized farmers..."

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the emergency relief
 June 21 bill (H.J.Res. 361) for 1938. The Robinson amendment providing for a 25 percent local contribution to the cost of relief projects was defeated by a vote of 34 to 49. The Byrnes amendment providing for a 40 percent local contribution was defeated by a vote of 25 to 58. The Senate agreed to an amendment proposed by Senator Russell which would make \$100,000,000 of this appropriation available to the Resettlement Administration, together with unexpanded balances from previous appropriations. The Senate Committee on Civil Service reported out with amendment the bill (S. 714) abolishing the maximum age limit for persons seeking admission to the classified civil service (S.Rept. 774). The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported out without amendment the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 349) authorizing certain retired officers and employees of the United States (including James H. Kimball and Charles F. Marvin, formerly of the Department) to accept such medals, etc., as have been tendered them by foreign governments (S.Rept. 782). The Senate received a letter from the acting administrator of the Resettlement Administration, transmitting, in response to S.Res. 119, a statement with reference to the relief of flood sufferers in the floods of 1937. The House passed the bill (S. 2439) to extend the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation (this bill will now be sent to the President); and the bill (H.R. 6762) to amend the perishable agricultural commodities act. The House receded from its disagreement to the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 6551) to extend the Civilian Conservation Corps (which is a substitute bill) and changed the language of the bill back to the form in which it originally passed the House, except that the period of extension of the corps was changed to three years (as provided in the Senate bill). The bill will now go to the Senate for action on the changes made by the House.

Pituitary The leading article in the Journal of Dairy Science
 Influence on (June) is "The Lactogenic Preparations from the Anterior
 Milk Yield Pituitary and the Increase of Milk Yield in Cows" by G.J. Asimov and N.K. Krouze, All-Union Institute of Animal Husbandry, Moscow, U.S.S.R. The summary says: "(1) the experiment carried out at a State Farm on 600 head of cattle, including 90 control animals, has shown that the injection of lactogenic preparation (total preparation from the anterior pituitary) can produce a real and considerable although temporary increase of the milk yield; (2) a single injection of the lactogenic preparation to 372 cows and repeated injections to 138 cows resulted in 7,675 liters of additional milk in a couple of days; the quality of milk remains normal; the percentage of butterfat slightly increases in a certain number of cases; (3) the tests with the lactogenic preparations of the hypophysis have proved the absolute harmlessness of those preparations to the cow's organism and the absence of any undesirable after effects upon the productivity of the animals; (4) the injection of lactogenic substance from the hypophysis is more effective in well-kept cattle; (5) the injection of the lactogenic substances is more effective during the first half of lactation (2-6 months)."

Brazilian Coffee Brazil proposes to burn in the 1937-38 crop year, which begins on July 1, almost 20,000,000 bags of coffee, or 7,000,000 bags more than experts estimate that the country will export in the same period. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 22 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.25-14.50; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.35-11.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.75. Spring lambs 11.00-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 141 $\frac{3}{8}$ -143 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 139 $\frac{3}{8}$ -141 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 108 $\frac{7}{8}$ -114 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 112 $\frac{7}{8}$ -113 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 113-124; Chi. 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ -128 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 116; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ -106 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 118-120 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 118; No. 3, Chi. 114-117 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 47 $\frac{1}{8}$ -48 $\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 47-50; Chi. 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ -47; St. Louis 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 87-92; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 77-87; No. 2, Minneap. 61-63; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 188-192.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2-\$2.50 per stave barrel in the East; \$1.70-\$1.75 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$2-\$2.65 in eastern markets; \$1.90 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.60 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Fort Smith, Ark. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.75-\$2 in the East. Georgia Early Rose peaches, various sizes, \$0.75-\$1.50 per one-half bushel basket in city markets; 80¢-\$1.15 f.o.b. Macon. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.75-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 12.40 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.23 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 12.05 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange also remained unchanged at 11.96 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18-19 cents; S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Standards, 22-22 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

June 24, 1937

FUND FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH- Establishment of a fund understood to be about \$10,000,000 to be used for cancer research was announced yesterday by President Angell of Yale University. The fund will be the Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund for Scientific Research and is the largest ever made to Yale for scientific research, Dr. Angell said. It is provided in the deed of gift that if and when the cancer problem is solved, the foundation is to devote its time to other unsolved medical problems or if its governing body so decides to unsolved problems in other fields of science. (Press.)

PHILIPPINE-U.S. TRADE A prediction that the Philippines and their 15,000,000 of people will revert in time to their status of forty years ago if this government cuts the islands free without granting some reciprocal preference to the entry of Philippine goods into the United States markets, was made by E. P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, before the joint Committee of Experts on Philippine Affairs at Washington yesterday. Appearing on behalf of foreign traders and of Americans with investments in the Philippines, Mr. Thomas condemned suggestions that full duties be imposed by the United States and by the Philippines immediately after independence. (Press.)

FARM TENANT BILL VOTE The first House vote on farm tenant legislation during three years of agitation was assured yesterday when that chamber's rules committee approved a rule for consideration of the modified Jones bill under a three-hour debate limitation, says a report in the Washington Post. House leaders said the bill will be called up early next week. The Post also says special rules to assure early House consideration of bills to repeal the "marriage clause" of the economy act were reported yesterday by the House rules committee. An amendment prohibits the employment of a second member of a family if the combined salaries of the employee and the person to be employed would exceed \$4,000 a year.

P.R. SUGAR A San Juan cable to the New York Times says that, with the sugar harvest still going on, the prospects yesterday indicated that the crop would exceed 1,000,000 short tons and be the second largest on record if it does not surpass the output of 1,113,697 tons for 1934.

Chopped Hay Storage S. A. Witzel, University of Wisconsin, is author of "Chopped Hay Storage in Ventilated Containers" in Agricultural Engineering (June). The conclusions say: "The major factor determining the temperature and keeping qualities of the hay is the density or length of cut. Whether this coarse length of cut affects it only through density is a question...The longer cut keeps better and does not heat as much as shorter cuts. Width of the storage unit is not a very important factor...The nature of the ventilation wall is apparently not an extremely important factor...If the hay is of rather high moisture content, let us say 30 percent, and a tight wall is used, when the hay heats, causing moisture to be liberated at a rather high temperature, the moisture moves to the outside of the hay mass, comes in contact with the tight wall, which of course is cooler, and condenses there. The moisture content of the hay next to the wall is thereby increased and mold or even rotting will occur. The wall design therefore should be such as to permit the dissipation of this moisture and a type of wall should be used that will keep down condensation as much as possible."

Improvement of Cotton "Speaking before the Georgia Cotton Ginners Association, G. M. Lester, of Mississippi, president of the National Ginners Conference, urged production of longer staple and better quality cotton as the best means to meet the world competition from other producing countries," says an editorial in the Atlanta Constitution (June 18). "Pointing out that better grades bring the farmer larger net profit, Mr. Lester said the markets of the world are seeking primarily long staple cotton...One of the surest ways to improve the cotton staple is by concentrating on one variety. Last year Georgia farmers alone realized a premium of \$1,500,000 on their one-variety cotton. E. C. Westbrook, cotton specialist for the Georgia Extension Service, emphasizes that cotton ginners must take the lead in sponsoring and encouraging the one-variety plan in their own communities. That they will do this is certain. For the ginners realize that their interests and the interests of the cotton farmers are identical. When the farmer prospers the ginner prospers and cooperation between the two works to their mutual advantage."

Preservation of Wood Country Life (London, June 12) in an item on the preservation of wood, says that wood preservatives, "while they preserve wood, may, at the same time, destroy or injure the very things which the wood is being used to protect. The gardener, for instance, who uses creosote in his greenhouse is using a substance which is harmful to plant life and all chemicals that are satisfactory wood preservatives are sufficiently poisonous to make it undesirable that they should have direct contact with foodstuffs. Consequently, the report on wood preservatives, just issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, will be useful to many more people than such documents usually interest. It says the best treatment for a gate post is to treat the part underground with creosote oil and to paint the upper part with an oil paint. It is inadvisable to admit animals to freshly creosoted buildings. Clean creosote penetrates wood much better than a dirty one, and the black creosotes are invariably dirty...There is much more practical advice in the report."

TVA Fertilizer

Experiments "When Tennessee Valley Authority was established four years ago there was...no little opposition from the fertilizer industry," says an editorial in Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering (June). "Naturally executives in that business then feared that the government was going into competition with them and that unfair and detrimental effects were certain. Fortunately the experience of the first four years proves otherwise. Perhaps never in the history of the fertilizer industry has there been so great a demand for plant food on the part of agriculture...The stimulus of soil conservation work under the Department of Agriculture is not a negligible factor in this... But not a negligible consideration has been TVA. That government agency has not sought to go into business in the ordinary sense of the word. Its manufacturing operations on the large experimental scale have resulted in quantity production of concentrated plant food. But this material is not being sold but is all used for demonstration and educational work. In cooperation with Department of Agriculture officials the results are beginning to show. In some areas the demonstrations and training have been so successful as to create fertilizer demands far in excess of anything previously experienced..."

Congress,

June 22

The Senate passed without a record vote the emergency relief appropriation bill (H.J.Res. 361) for 1938. The Senate rejected an amendment by Senator Vandenburg providing for administration of relief by the states and an amendment by Senator Bridges to cut the amount of the appropriation from \$1,500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. By a vote of 48 to 30, the Senate also rejected an amendment by Senator Lodge to earmark \$20,000,000 for a census of the unemployed. Except for minor amendments, the bill as it passed the Senate is in the same form as originally proposed (Title II of the bill, however, added by the Senate continues until June 30, 1939, the Emergency Administration of Public Works). The Senate began debate on the War Department appropriation bill (H.R. 6692) for 1938, which contains an item of \$500,000 to be transferred to this department for examination of watersheds with a view to flood control. The Senate agreed to the changes made by the House to the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3687) to extend the period of federal administration of the soil conservation and domestic allotment act (this bill will now be sent to the President). The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments the bill (S. 1998) to amend the act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts, approved June 24, 1936 (S.Rept. 787). The same committee reported out without amendments the following: a bill (S. 1762) to add lands to the Rogue River National Forest, Oregon (S.Rept. 785); a bill (S. 2221) to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating upon lands in the Cache National Forest, Utah (S.Rept. 786). The Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation reported out with amendment the bill (H.R. 2512) to authorize an appropriation for construction of small reservoirs under the federal reclamation laws (S.Rept. 791). The House passed the bill (H.R. 2271) relating to trials of certain federal judges upon the issue of good behavior. The House received a communication from the President transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, Department of Agriculture, for rent of buildings in the District of Columbia; referred Committee on Appropriations (H.Doc. No. 270).

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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June 23 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-14.75; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.40-11.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.20-11.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.85-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ -147 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ -145 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 113-119; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 117-118; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 114 $\frac{1}{4}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 123-127; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 116; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 119-121 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 120 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3, Chi. 116-119 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 47 1/8-49 1/8; K.C. 47-50; Chi. 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ -47 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 50; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 90-95; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 78-89; No. 2, Minneap. 60-62; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 188-192.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2-\$2.40 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.70-\$1.75 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia stock \$2.25-\$2.65 in the East; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.45-\$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago, per 100 pounds. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.75-\$2 in a few cities. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, medium sizes, auction sales, \$405-\$535 bulk per car in New York City; \$250-\$285 f.o.b. cash track Gainesville. Georgia Early Rose peaches, all sizes, 60¢-\$1.60 per one-half bushel basket in city markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.65-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Resistants \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 20 points from the previous close to 12.60 cents per pound. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 12.21 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 12.13 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18-19 cents; S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Standards, 22-22 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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